



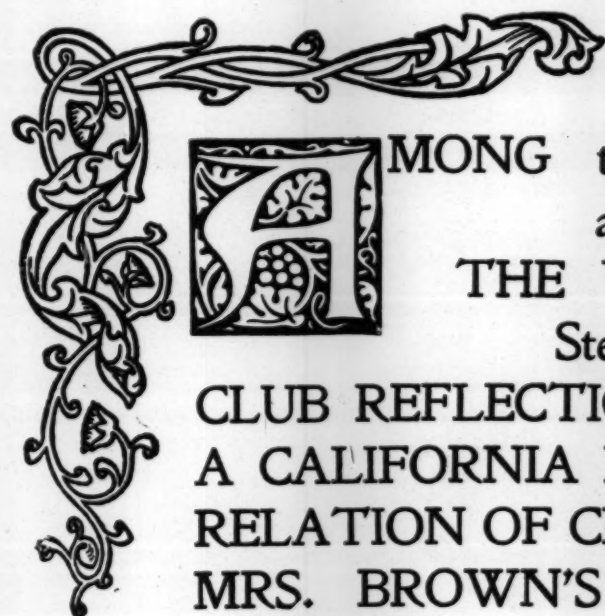
JUN 1 1899

THE CLUB WOMAN

VOL. IV.

JUNE, 1899.

No. 3.



AMONG the prominent features of this number are: * * * * *

THE WORKING FEW. Charlotte Perkins Stetson.

CLUB REFLECTIONS. Julia Arnold Kempshall.

A CALIFORNIA MADONNA. Kate Tannatt Woods.

RELATION OF CRUELTY TO DRESS. Mary F. Lovell.

MRS. BROWN'S SOLILOQUY. VI. M. Wentworth Hopper.

A VOICE FROM THE SOUTH. Mrs. J. Lindsay Johnson.

THE NEW WOMAN AND THE OLD MAN. Story. Hattie M. Dutro.

SHALL WE CHANGE THE BASIS OF REPRESENTATION? Harriette R. Shattuck.

POEMS. By Hezekiah Butterworth, Ella C. Gay and Emma Richards Humphrey.

A STUDY OF MODERN NOVELISTS. May Alden Ward.

PARLIAMENTARY USAGE. Motions. Emma A. Fox.

GENERAL and STATE FEDERATION NEWS.



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THE CLUB WOMAN

A National Journal Devoted to the Interests of Women's Clubs.

VOLUME IV.

BOSTON, MASS., JUNE, 1899.

NUMBER 3

Helen M. Winslow,

Editor.

NOTES.

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The June rose out-votes the gavel.

How do you like Mrs. Lowe's picture?

The summer vacation supersedes the club season.

No notice is taken at this office of anonymous contributions.

What have you gained by attendance on the club the past season? And how much have you given others?

We have had many hundreds of letters praising The Club Woman during the past winter. We invite honest criticism as well as praise. Wherein do you think this periodical for club women could be improved?

"The Mellowing of Occasion" is necessarily omitted from this number, owing to the illness of the editor during the entire month of May. Her conclusion is, after bitter experience, that the "Inferno" is not complete. Dante should have made one of its stages a state of chronic erysipelas.

The question of locality has no more to do with the value of a national club organ than it has to do with the next presidential election. It matters not whether the club paper is published so far east as Machiasport, Me., or so far west as Oakland, California. What is wanted is a journal that shall be in touch with the best and broadest of the club movement throughout the world, and that these matters shall be presented to a wide constituency in the brightest way and the freest from all local or sectional prejudice.

One of the features of The Club Woman which has brought unlimited praise from the best class of club women throughout the country has been the absence of cheap cuts from its pages. We are sure, however, they will welcome the fine reproduction of Mrs. Lowe that accompanies this number as a souvenir of the closing club season. While the charming president of the General Federation was in Boston we succeeded in inducing her to sit for her picture expressly for The Club Woman, and the result was the best photograph yet issued of Mrs. Lowe, done in Purdy's best style,—and that is the best style there is. We are pleased to present to the readers of The Club Woman the portrait of the highest lady in club-land: Ladies: Mrs Rebecca Douglas Lowe.

"The wind blew soft and the wind blew mild
From warm southern seas afar.
The grass and trees were in joyful mood,
And all seemed to say 'Our God He is good.
He watches the sun—He cares for each star—
And on everything He has smiled."

CLUB REFLECTIONS.

By Julia Arnold Kempshall, President Prospect Club,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

MOST clubs now in existence have passed the experimental years, and come into the fullness of maturity; yet most of them linger lovingly over the traditions and customs of the past, unwilling to part with that which has been established by usage; so, often retarding growth and that inevitable process of evolution or development which is as natural in the mental as in the material universe.

As the individual grows the club should grow, following the law of being; but as there are individuals whose lives seem to hold no capability of expansion, who stand decade after decade at the same low level, so there are clubs which seem to make no advance, but content themselves with repeating, year after year, that which they did from the beginning.

What do we mean when we speak of an individual or a club as "conservative," except that such an one is inelastic, unresponsive in a greater or less degree to the current of thought that is eddying about him?

Times have changed since the first club was to the first club mother born, and some, happily, have changed with it. The Denver club which sprang, like Minerva, full armed from the great head of the club Jupiter, stepped at once into the fullness of life, scorning, apparently, the evolutionary conditions of infancy, and reaching out strong, helpful hands in its very natal hour. With such clubs our paper has not to do.

Elasticity, with the power of adaptation, seem to be essential requisites of development, and a club so petrified that the very bands of its constitution must be broken before it can yield to the pressure of changing conditions, is certainly not a progressive organization, whatever other virtues it may possess.

A club that shuts out originality, that has no "open door" for the introduction of fiction or poetry, or for the expression of unusual experiences, or special attainments in given directions, misses a share of its larger possibilities as well as a deep source of enrichment. There are few clubs which do not contain some members who have had exceptional experiences in life; either they have traveled widely or pursued extensively some special topic, or are familiar with reform work, or upon whom has devolved large business responsibilities, rendering the knowledge acquired in each case valuable; and yet, in the ordinary club, with each meeting labeled and scheduled months in advance, there seems to be no room for the expression of life's best and deepest experiences.

Not long ago the question was asked in a club paper, "Why are women so afraid of each other?" and this very question, which contains an admission of the fact that they are "afraid," may largely account for the lack of original effort. It does not require courage to repeat or restate other people's views, from which we can disclaim all responsibility, and it ought not to require courage to express our own. If there is any place in the world where originality should meet with a warm reception, that place is surely among one's intellectual peers,—its natural home, the literary club.

It would seem, too, that after all these years of club life and association there need be no restriction upon topics open for discussion. Whatever is of vital importance to us individually is of importance to us collectively; if we are deeply moved over our political situation, either national or municipal, expression in club gatherings would be a healthy outlet for this mental effervescence. It has been argued that politics and religion are not safe topics to introduce into a club; and they are not safe if we persist in clinging to our childhood; but the club of today is without excuse if it is still in its infancy. In other

countries than ours the political situation is the topic most frequently under consideration at club gatherings, while we, who pride ourselves at once upon our freedom and our self control, are afraid to touch a subject which forms the very *raison d'être* of our national existence.

It seems, too, a very great pity that we should hold ourselves obliged to set apart all consideration of religious topics. The spiritual side of life is as genuinely a part of us as its material side; we cannot, if we would, be indifferent to a theme of such vital importance, and we would not if we could.

Why should it be thought an infraction of club regulations to introduce a subject of thought that is ever pressing upon us with closer and closer interest? Here, perhaps, above all others, is a sphere for mutual helpfulness; here, too, some have had exceptional experiences—enlarging the spiritual vision; experiences that would be a distinct inspiration to others, but which, under the pressure of repression, or rather, perhaps, for lack of opportunity and encouragement, are never given voice, and fail to perform a mission of blessing and divine import.

Why, indeed, should the spiritual side of life be ignored?

Many of our constitutions contain a clause setting forth the idea that "social development," or "social intercourse" is a marked feature of the club. But even here is there not room for improvement? How often has it happened that a member has been ill for months, or been abroad an equal length of time, while the club remained in ignorance of her absence, and much more of its cause. Should it not be the place of the chairman to acquaint herself with the condition of the members of her own committee, and be prepared to bring to the club any information regarding them, which should be a matter of general interest? Nor would I have the names of those who have left us to join the "choir invisible" dropped from our calendars. For our own sakes, if not for theirs, because we, too, would be remembered when we have passed on before, let us keep alive their blessed memory.

In a recent address made by Bishop Potter in New York he utters this sentiment: "The heart enters so little into the relationships of modern life." And few can hear this remark without uttering a mental "Amen!" We have been so long under the "tyranny of mind," a tyranny which came in with the diffusion of books; have so long applied the mental standard to the measurement of desirable acquaintance, that we have overlooked the finer estimate of personal qualities which have their source in the instincts and culture of the heart.

Lady Mary Wortley Montague, during her travels in the Orient, wrote that her estimate of beauty had changed after seeing the nude figures of the East; that hereafter it should be to her beauty of form rather than beauty of face, and she suggested that this standard applied to our western ideas would completely reverse present decisions. Is it not quite possible that we, too, might find our judgments singularly misfitted if we applied the standard of heart as well as head to our associates?

We have claimed, many of us, that the value of club friendships was very great, and in itself a sufficient compensation for the time given to club work; but even here we are often surprised by the revelation that the friendship upon which we had reposed so confidently is without the vital support of the heart. As the club wheels go round we are startled to find that a little greater elevation, or possibly a depression, causes antagonism and estrangement. We would be glad to have the matter explained, but there is nothing to explain. "Because I am jealous of you," is not likely to be given as a reason for alienation.

In that attractive little book, "Idle Thoughts of an Idle Fellow," its author says, with delightful perversity: "Rows are half the fun of life, and you can't have rows with humble, meek



MRS. REBECCA D. LOWE,
President General Federation of Women's Clubs.

Compliments of THE CLUB WOMAN.

June, 1899.

answering individuals. They turn away our wrath, and that is just what we do not want—we want to let it out." And possibly rows, however politely carried on, are essential to same natures as escape valves are to a steam engine. But my idea of the value of a club in its social relations far exceeds that of the mere avoidance of alienation, or acquaintanceship with the whereabouts of absent members. The ideal club should be a place of mutual helpfulness in all the relations of life. A spirit of encouragement to the weak and faltering, of joy and pride in each other's successes, and of good, hearty fellowship should at all times be features of our reunions. But more than this, we should send out loving thoughts and kind words (if not deeds) to those who are in sorrow and affliction. A few flowers sent by your committee to a sick member, a few written words of tender sympathy—ah! how they would brighten the long, tedious hours of the sick room. Who of us has not wished for some such expression on the part of those we call "our friends"? and who of us has not been guilty of such neglect toward those whom we term "friends"? I was delighted, over a year ago, to receive an invitation to "assist" at a banquet to be given in honor of one of our number. That was as it should be. The esprit du corps that is so strong a point among men, that pride in and recognition of each other, it would be well for us to introduce bodily into our club life, unless, indeed, we are already in happy possession.

Another feature in which there is large room for improvement with profit is that of club courtesy—hospitality toward other clubs; not the mere hospitality of asking them to come and drink a cup of tea with us, or even to listen to us; but that larger hospitality where we shall give our interest and our sympathy to their line of thought, and listen to them. The exclusiveness of clubs is a matter to be deplored. A few, a very few are so happy as to have a "visitors' day," when other clubs are invited to send to them papers and speakers of especial interest, but this custom is by no means universal. Many a president or chairman of a committee regrets that there is no opportunity beyond her own club for the hearing of papers that have expressed either unusual thought or unusual knowledge. A visitors' day, when we should hear the best from other clubs, would certainly be a source of enlargement and uplift to our own, while it would furnish a mutually healthful stimulus to intellectual effort.

I was about to say serious effort, when I remembered that our clubs are altogether too serious as it is. What is the matter with us that we do not laugh more, and laugh more heartily? Have we gotten the idea in some cob-webbed corner of our brains that it is wicked to be merry, or are we indeed the "serious sex," so called, and hopelessly so; or is our humor, as Mr. Harry Thurston Peck says it is, "entirely superficial"—that is, put on for the occasion? No one questions that there is plenty of laughter, at least of smile, among women, but it lacks sincerity; it has not the earnest ring of genuine merriment. If we stop to question the reason why, and if we are scientifically inclined we cannot fail to do so, as a lack of humor assigns a race to a lower order of development, we find the answer to be one of two causes. First, women as a whole, look at life in all its relations from an intensely personal standpoint. For example, if you ask one to admire a gown, a carpet or a picture, she will do so, and then add (as a rule) either that she has or did have one almost exactly like it. If you tell her of some personal experience she usually grows impatient with the desire to relate a corresponding one of her own. She does not seem to be able to put herself out of the equation. For this reason, when anything genuinely ludicrous occurs, she must first think of her own relation to it, whether by any possibility the laugh can be turned against herself, and by this time the spontaneity of the

laughter, its genuineness, has vanished. This, I find to be one cause. Another is her persistent clinging to the small burdens of life. Men, most of them, seem able to drop even very heavy business cares when they enter the home life; but women, too often, carry these everywhere—in her pleasure excursions, to her afternoon teas; even, and perhaps more often than anywhere else, to her couch. One woman told me that she arranged all her plans and all her meals for the next day after she was in her bed at night. How then can women help being serious, when the mind is always heavily burdened; when it carries about with it an unconscious, but real weight, which it never discards, and which never leaves it free and open to impressions? Once in a while you find a woman who does not, like the snail, carry her house on her back. The ability to cast it off is certainly an accomplishment which every one should cultivate after she has expended the needful force upon it.

So much has been said, in print and out, of the "shovin' and pushin'" practiced by club members to carry themselves into office, that I am compelled to speak a word in their defense. I do not know where these things exist, for never, in my own experience have I known such a case to occur. To the contrary, it is generally necessary to seek women for the various positions in the gift of the club. With one accord "they all begin to make excuse" when office is tendered them, for they have learned that these positions are no mere sinecures; much responsibility is attached to them; the surrender of time (which is valued as never before) and a great deal of actual, hard work. Added to this is the dread of criticism, so that few women of experience in club life are at all eager to accept office, and generally the "greatness" has to be "thrust upon them."

But, in the election of officers, we have not altogether risen above the thought that our personal friends are the best fitted to the office. It often happens that our personal friends are the least qualified, as when a lady, who was almost stone deaf, was appointed with me to represent a certain organization at a public gathering; she was simply a warm friend of the nominator, who did not want her to be overlooked.

This again is the persistent personal element in our judgment, against which we shall have to contend until the club has educated us (as it is surely doing) to look at life apart from our own narrow environment, and to judge it and its relationships in larger comparison, eliminating self from the final decision. I do not wish this thought to be confounded with selfishness, for it is often widely apart from it, existing in the most kind and thoughtful natures. It is simply a contracted point of view, and time is required before we can readjust the lenses to a larger vision. The fault will and can, I think, be corrected when our attention is sufficiently directed to it, and we frankly admit the characteristic.

The closing thought of this paper (already too long) is one in which I am more deeply interested than any other. It seems to me that every club should be a beneficent power to the community in which it is situated. Entirely apart from the pleasure derived from literary and artistic sources, or that experienced in friendly relationship, there should be, I think, some altruistic endeavor back of every club—at least every club no longer in its infancy. A lady writing me from Denver says: "There is no department of public work or charity in our city where the beneficent influences of the woman's club are not felt."

Our eastern clubs do not number a thousand members and are not so all powerful as our western sister, but in lesser ways each can do something toward the amelioration of conditions round about us; or, perhaps better still, toward the quickening of the higher nature in those less fortunate than ourselves, by furnishing a stimulus and opening up to a few, at least, the possibilities of life. In order to do this we must be willing to deny

ourselves our customary festivities, or to relegate them to certain definite periods; but is the gain not worth the sacrifice?

One of the younger, but progressive clubs of our city presented last spring to the Brooklyn Museum a cast of the victory of Samothrace, then they gave a social afternoon, at which the refreshments consisted of a glass of lemonade and crackers. The "Victory" will stand in the Museum for years to come, a thing of beauty and delight, while the luncheon or breakfast, which would be its financial equivalent, would soon have been forgotten. This same club has recently opened a free reading room, and who can estimate the beneficent results of such an investment? Another club in our midst has opened a playground for children in one of the vast crowded parts of our city, while several others have interested themselves in providing pictures for the public schools of the city.

We are in need of city mothers as well as city fathers; not until the mother care has reached out into all departments of municipal life and the incentive to good has become as powerful as the incentive to evil, not until the beautiful and the true are clothed in forms as attractive as the vile and the false; not until nobleness and purity of character are requisites demanded of those who fill high public positions—not until then will the woman's club cease to have opportunity for efficient, practical effort; and I know of no other organization so well fitted to produce wide reaching results, through hearty co-operation, as the woman's club.

WHAT'S IN A NAME?

The reluctance of the old-time gentleman to call a woman by any other generic name than "lady" has had a sad result in one of our western towns, where a typical "gentleman of the old school" has died during the past year and left by will a certain handsome building to the "Ladies' Literary Society" of his town. Now it so happens that there is no such "Literary Society." On the contrary, the organization he meant to benefit is incorporated under the name of the "M—— Woman's Club," and therefore, according to legal authority, cannot inherit the property.

They were having a discussion about trained nurses. Somebody in the room made a comment with which the president—a Mrs. Johnson—disagreed, and she said so. The woman who was responsible for the remark rose.

"As to trained nurses," she contested hotly, "I don't know anything about them. But I do know my ground to be well taken. And you know it, Clara Johnson, just as well as I do!" The president brought down her gavel.

"When you wish to attract the attention of the chair," she pronounced, "you will kindly address me as Madame Chairman. And as for your insistence that I know, it may be true that in my unofficial capacity I do not know it. But in my official capacity I am not supposed to know anything!"

It is always coming up—this question of the way the club-woman says what she has to say. Nobody doubts any longer that she has a real message—the woman who has thought and studied and hoped for best interests outside her own. But there are very grave doubts, or rather an unfortunate certainty, that what she says is not always said to the best advantage in the world. In fact that a very great deal of what she lays before her club is done in such a manner that half its force and power of convincing are lost.—Zona Gale.

The Club Woman for July will publish a complete report of the Iowa Biennial.

THE FIRST CLUB WOMAN.

(Anne Hutchinson.)

An Episode of 1637.

By Hezekiah Butterworth.

(Read at the Charity Club breakfast, Boston, April 17, 1899.)

"THE oaks are fair on Newton's hills,
The smoke-wreaths break the sheltering pines,
But Bigotry thy province fills,
Beyond, lie Truth's horizon lines!
The Spirit bids me go—Alas,
A daughter of manorial halls,
I take the forest trail and pass
Forevermore beyond the Charles:
I go beyond.

"Because I taught that every one
Should be by God's own spirit led,
And higher law than that was none,
And naught should stand that Guide in stead,
From Newton's friendless woods I go
Into the Indian trail alone—
Farewell, my brothers—be it so—
My will is God's, and not my own.
I go beyond.

"The dark-robed magistrates well meant,
They followed written laws and creeds,
Applied the word with just intent—
I follow as the Spirit leads.
I stood alone amid the ball;
Should Israel's daughter shrink from truth?
I heard the awful sentence fall,
'We banish thee; and now, forsooth,
Go thou beyond!'

"I go beyond—the sun the same
Lights up the long, eternal hills;
The pine-harps sigh, the forests flame,
And ripple at my feet the rills.
Still, nature wears a smiling face,
Still, all her laws the same remain;
The sky, with plenitude of grace,
Beams on me still, as whence I came—
I go beyond.

"The far horizons lift and lift,
The same morn finds me everywhere,
The woodland streams that seaward drift,
Go not beyond the Eternal care;
There are no boundaries of light,
No stars but speak the living word.
Beyond? What lies beyond? O, Right,
What lies beyond the truth of God—
What lies beyond?

"Beyond? The Narragansett snow
Shall fold its sheet above my bed;
To scenes untried by free feet go,
And I shall be by ravens fed;
For I must ever teach the word,
Whatever lot may fall to me—
Go for the light alone to God,
And heed not any man's decree:
I go beyond.

"Beyond the provinces of God,
The Justice said, and that is where?
Take me, new lands and waters broad,
Lead me, ye stars serene and fair,
I cannot go beyond the light."
—She sought the Narragansett sea
To found new cities for the right
For women and for liberty,
And went beyond!

THE OLD MAN AND THE NEW WOMAN.

By Mrs. Hattie M. Dutro, Eldora, Colorado.

THE trouble began this way: He was an Old Man; not old in years, but the man of old-fashioned ideas. He believed that the whole pre-destined end of woman was wifehood and motherhood, that she should not mix (her domain being pre-eminently the home) in affairs outside that home. Her husband, as the head of the family, would be the proper person to interest himself in all of those things; in the meantime she was to occupy herself in making home comfortable and entertaining for her lord and master; always, notwithstanding her trials of the day, meeting him with a smiling face and immaculate attire. The Old Man was a masterful man, and his father had been a masterful man before him. Looking back to his childhood home, he could remember that it had been always masculine rule that prevailed there. He remembered his mother, a patient, tired little woman, who seldom went anywhere, and whose life had been unselfishly devoted to others. Long ago that sweet mother had folded her weary hands over her meek breast and had gone to that rest she might never find on earth. At last she had broken the stern decree of her woman's earthly fate and left a life of grinding monotony and toil to go on that one last trip from which no traveler ever returns.

Everything had gone well with the Old Man until he had met the New Woman. From the beginning he had not approved of the New Woman; but love is an unruly passion and he who is smitten with its fiery throes cannot always choose its object. So the sweet brown eyes of the New Woman had proved too much for the Old Man, and he had succumbed to the witchery of their glances, and had whispered the sweet, old, old story, the old story that is ever new, into the ears of the New Woman, and her heart had throbbed with all the responsive sweetness of her old-fashioned sister woman's.

But he had no intention of putting up with her new notions; he had won her love, and now he intended to conquer her. Oh, yes! certainly, her views must be brought to blend with his, for should not husband and wife be one? It had never occurred to him to doubt which one; and so this is the way that the trouble began.

In the cool of the early twilight he was riding his bicycle. After long hours of confinement during the day it was relaxing and soothing to his nerves to spin along over the smooth pavements and give up his mind to the idle nothings of the hour. Soon he spied a lady bicyclist coming toward him. It was the New Woman! For his part he did not believe in women riding bicycles; they could get enough exercise without such unwomanly exhibitions of themselves. He dismounted and bowed coldly and gravely, meaning to make her feel the weight of his displeasure. The New Woman was looking bright and rosy with her unwomanly exercise as she alighted from her wheel and strolled along by his side. Looking up the street, far, far in the distance, they could see the mountains with their silvery spots of white, enwrapped in a misty blue haze, while the lingering red of the setting sun lay above them like a halo of glory; and the New Woman drank in the peaceful beauty of the twilight with as keen an enjoyment as the Old Man.

"I must say, Eleanor," began the Old Man at last, "that I am surprised to know that you ride a wheel."

She laughed. "Ah, then, I suppose I shall surprise you in many ways."

"I don't consider it ladylike," he went on, "for a woman to ride the bicycle. She should be at home cultivating more womanly accomplishments. I call your attention to this, dear

Eleanor, with no wish to offend you; but, as you are to be my wife so soon, it is best that we should understand one another. I should never think of allowing my wife to ride a wheel."

"No?" she said sarcastically.

"Ah! I see you are angry, my dear. A true woman will hold her temper in check. My mother did not ride a wheel."

"H'm! Did your father?"

"Eh? Ah! well of course the wheel was unknown in those days." Then he hurried on to say: "My mother was not a woman who would neglect her home to gad about or ride a wheel."

"She's dead now," remarked the New Woman, drily. He put aside her remark with a gracious wave of his hand.

"Then those woman's clubs! I do not approve of them. Our mothers did not have them, and they were happy and contented in attending to their home duties and serving their families. Neither do I believe in woman suffrage. Why does a woman need to vote? I, as your husband, would attend to such matters, and I should expect you to keep out of all these things. A quiet, womanly woman is a rare sight in these days, and we regret the passing of the old-fashioned woman; we are sorry to see the woman of today laying aside the womanly occupations and taking the places of men. Man always has provided for woman and attended to public affairs without her assistance."

"But, suppose," she said slyly, "that there are not enough men to go around?"

"O, of course there are occupations for which women are especially adapted, and by which they may make a livelihood."

"Teaching school and dressmaking, for instance," retorted the New Woman, mockingly. "Isn't it about time that you men ceased prating about the woman of today? All because she is competing with man, honestly and fairly, for her living? Even the newspapers are filled with jokes about the 'new woman,' and with the wails of some disconsolate lords of creation who fear that their reign of absolute authority is at an end; and occasionally one hears the cry of some poor deluded woman who cannot become reconciled to the new state of affairs. But the march of progress moves serenely on, for the new woman has come to stay. I am sorry that you object to my bicycle," she continued, caressing it tenderly, "I find it means a delightful recreation. Bicycling as an exercise is health-giving and stimulating, and I need it after hours of indoors work and care as much as you do, and more; and I shall take it, for a woman is fettered enough now. As for women's clubs! What do you know about them? Have you taken the trouble to investigate? Let me enlighten you. In the first place, the women's club has reached out and supplied that want in a woman's life—intellectual interest. It has broadened her views and made her a better wife and mother. It lifts her above petty trials of her everyday work. It reaches the poor woman in the narrow limits of her home, hungering for knowledge and social intercourse, and opens up to her a new world, and the more fortunate woman of leisure is able to help her hard working sister, intellectually, and becomes less selfish in doing so. The plan whereby an association of women can meet and interchange ideas is excellent, and brings the different classes in closer touch with one another. After all, the club is but a school which is to fit woman for the new life in which she is about to enter. I have not the time to tell you of all the good work that women's clubs are doing, but you might tell me what your clubs have been doing all these years. Has their tendency been eventually for evil or good?"

"Well—our clubs—" he hesitated. She smiled scornfully.

"Well, let that pass. Now as to voting. Colorado has said that her women can vote, and your wife or not, I shall exercise my rights. I shall not speak now of the unjust laws in some

states that give the children to the father, or that do not give women property rights independent of the husband, only to say that they are man-made laws, and in some states, therefore, all the protection that a married woman has is a good husband who is better than the law makes him. Besides, all men are not good husbands. Think, too, of a woman slaving and toiling by her husband's side until she is old and spent, in order to acquire property, and then in the end he may will the greater share of the property wherever it pleases him. In a certain state, recently, a judge decided that a man may slap or kick his wife, provided it does not injure her. Would that judge have dared to have rendered such a decision if the women of that state had held the power of the ballot? Verily, I think not. Now, when the women throughout the United States vote and are represented as well as taxed, such injustice will not be done them. And what thousands of scattered women cannot do, organized women will do. Now, Albert, I hope that I have explained my position to you and made my views plain; also the fact that I shall not change them."

They paused and looked at one another in silence, each measuring the other by one long steady glance. Her eyes were calm and determined, and in his there was no sign of relenting.

"You mean, then—?"

"I mean that I will not give up the free life of a single woman for the fettered one of wife. You must change your views, or keeping them let me be free to have mine. I, though a woman, have brains, and decline to be a machine that moves to your touch."

"But, Eleanor—"

"My mind is made up."

He looked at her as she stood there, her waving brown hair wind-tossed, her cheeks flushed and her mouth firmly sweet. She was the most beautiful woman in the world to him, but he could not yield his will to obtain her.

"You cannot love me," he complained bitterly, "or you would put away all of this folly for my sake. But then, what can one expect of the woman of today, the new woman, the woman's rights woman, the organized woman, the club woman, who has taken it into her head to reform the world, and even to change the very law of her being? She had better attend to the home that was God's plan for her to fill."

"I have seen club women and women," she returned calmly, "and I notice if a woman is inclined to neglect her home she will do so, even if she spends her time in gossiping and reading cheap novels. Was there ever a time when certain women in every walk of life did not neglect their homes? No," she added, quietly drawing off a ring, "take your ring and be free to find a woman whose world is centred in you without one single outside interest."

He looked at her in a dazed way and his hand closed mechanically over the ring. Then she sprang lightly on the offending wheel and rode away. He watched the slender, graceful figure as it sat erect in the saddle, and seeing the ever increasing distance between them felt that the best part of the world was slipping from his grasp. Then a sudden blur in his eyes shut her out of his sight.

For a while the New Woman sped along; then at last, with swift weariness, she dismounted and holding her wheel by the handle bars walked slowly on. A burning lump was rising in her throat, and perhaps she suffered the same pain that the "Old Woman" would have suffered under the same circumstances.

For several days the New Woman saw nothing of the Old Man, and a vague loneliness was creeping over her spirits—a sense of something gone out of her life. One afternoon she came slowly down the steps leading from the Woman's Club

rooms. Her face was pale and distraught, and the subject of the afternoon's discussion occupied but little of her thoughts, for the problem that most women must meet sooner or later was confronting her and refused to be downed. She mounted her wheel and rode away, and as she rode she felt a sense of exultant freedom and self-reliance taking the place of her listlessness of the afternoon. The fresh breezes kissed her flushing cheeks and played at random in the sunny ripples of her hair. Soon she had left the city behind and was traveling over the quiet suburban roads. Before her was the vast prairie, its fading green broken only by patches of cactus and now and then a fine residence rising on some prominence. Behind her lay the great city, standing like a queen of beauty with its tints of greens and drabs and its soft shadowy mountain backgrounds—a marvel of man's handiwork planted on the great thirsty plains of the West. Its high domes and church spires rose far above its homes and the smoke of the smelters seemed to enfold it like a pall of transparent gray, through which the low sun sent a broad band of mellow gold.

Suddenly her face blanched and she sprang from her wheel. A man was lying on the roadside among the shattered remains of a bicycle. Here, indeed, was a fallen hero, fallen in all of his pride and glory, "and great was the fall thereof."

She bent over him with a little cry, for it was the "Old Man." He lay there silent and motionless, his white face turned up to the twilight sky. She clasped her arms about him in speechless sorrow, and all her pride and dignity, all the rights of the "new woman" were merged into her great love, the love of the woman for the man. She looked helplessly about her, but there was no one near. The windows in an empty brick house looked coldly and pitilessly down upon her from the distance, and the quiet twilight lent its stillness to the surroundings. But the New Woman had learned to be self-reliant, and now she wasted no time in useless wavering. Once more she was on her wheel, hastening toward the city. She fairly flew over the ground, the wheel answering to her slightest touch, for her errand was of life or death.

* * * * *

The day was bright and fair. The sunshine streamed into a pleasant upstairs room in a large hospital in the city. Lying on the bed and looking very pale was the Old Man, and sitting by his side the New Woman. A nurse in cap and spotless apron was flitting noiselessly about the room, while the doctor was preparing to leave.

"It is well, Miss H—, that you are a swift rider, for that and your promptness saved this young man's life," and he glanced at the Old Man.

"Such accidents ought to teach young people not to ride so recklessly, but a bicyclist never learns anything," and sniffing contemptuously he hurried away to other patients.

Then the Old Man took the hand of the New Woman in his and said:

"Eleanor, I have been a conceited fool. How you must have despised me! I've been thinking these few days that I've been lying here of all the unselfish devotion that man requires of woman as his right, and how little he is ready to give her in return. I thought of my mother—" he turned away his head and choked and presently he went on. "Eleanor, dear, forgive me, and you shall never regret that you became my wife. Hand in hand we will go through life together as God intended that man and woman should. God made woman and placed her by man's side, not at his feet. Eleanor—" he stretched his arms toward her. The New Woman bent over and kissed him.

And the silvery sunshine, creeping toward them, lingered solemnly and lovingly on the heads of the New Old Man and the Old New Woman.

WHEN THE LAYCOCK BLOWS.

By Ella C. Gay.

YOU may talk about your orchids,
(Though I don't know what they be),
And your "Lawson pinks," and lillies
With a great long pedigree.
But I tell you there aint nothin',
From the violet to the rose,
That's quite so sweet in spring-time,
As the laylock, when it blows.

The bush down by the well sweep,
With the tansy growin' round,
Is the loveliest bit of natur'
In the country, I'll be bound,
For them white and purple tossils
Knock the spots off Jackminos,
For I tell you they are't in it
With the laylock, when it blows.

O, the old farm in the Spring-time
Is a purty sight to see,
With the birds and bees a hummin',
And a singin' jubilee.
And the trees down in the orchard,
A standin' there in rows,
Seem to nod, and wave a welcome,
To the laylock, when it blows.

There's the dandelion blossoms,
In the medders, bright and green,
With the cowslips and the flagroot,
As fur as can be seen,
But the very purtiest picter
That an artist could compose
Is that spot down by the well sweep,
And the laylock, when it blows.

RELATION OF CRUELTY TO DRESS.

By Mary F. Lovell, Superintendent of the Department of
Mercy of the World's and National Woman's Chris-
tian Temperance Union.

"I AM heart and soul in favor of a cessation of the
wanton slaughter necessitated by the love of per-
sonal adornment among my sex," said Mrs. Sherman,
wife of ex-United States Secretary John Sherman.

How easy and comfortable it is to consider only the beauty
and convenience of dress and to avoid all inquiry as to the
means by which it is obtained; but if, as Ruskin said: "He who
is not actively kind is cruel," is it not equally true that she who
uses the product of cruelty without concern is cruel? Informa-
tion as to bird slaughter, seal killing, and other cruelties de-
manded by dress is being widely diffused, yet women as a class
show an indifference which astonishes and disheartens the hu-
manitarian.

Nevertheless it is true that the women who are touched by
the folly and heartlessness of bird killing are forming them-
selves into Audubon Societies, are circulating literature, and
writing articles for newspapers and periodicals. An early num-
ber of "The Club Woman" contained a good article by Mrs.
Hornbrooke, showing the barbarous cruelty (including skin-
ning alive) involved in bird wearing. Some of those who have
labored well nigh hopelessly for years in the endeavor to touch
the hearts of heedless followers of fashion, are somewhat en-
couraged and are thankful for so much gained; but is it not
time that more attention was paid by women to the savage
cruelties involved in obtaining other articles of fashionable
dress, fur, for example? "Humanity," the ably edited organ of
the English Humanitarian League, has from time to time given

well attested accounts of the methods by which fur bearing
animals are hunted and trapped. The hunters set the traps and
allow days to pass before they go to see the results. In the
meantime the poor creatures which have been caught are wait-
ing in lingering agony, terrified, famished, their thirst aggra-
vated by the fever induced by the cruel laceration of a powerful
steel trap in which perhaps a paw has been inextricably caught
and torn into shreds by the victim's efforts to escape. One
writer described the pitiful spectacle presented by a poor squir-
rel thus caught, whose little face was torn and marred through
its frantic efforts to release its paw held in torture in the vice-
like trap. To one who reads or hears as the present writer did
from an eye-witness, these accounts of the horrors of fur-trap-
ping, the richest furs are not beautiful. They but suggest
scenes of prolonged agony to innocent creatures—agony only
ended by the death accorded by the trapper when he chooses,
and with as much or as little brutality as he chooses. There is
no law to dictate methods to him in the lonely hunting grounds
of the forest.

Perhaps the most horror inspiring article of dress aside
from bird decoration is the sealskin cloak. Various accounts
of the terrible scenes enacted at the seal fisheries have from
time to time been published, and they are all verified and more
than verified in the pamphlet by Mr. Joseph Collinson on seal
killing, recently issued by the Humanitarian League. The
men employed in this work are described as "the scum of the
earth," and this seems likely, for who but the outcasts of so-
ciety could be induced to commit the awful barbarity of skin-
ning creatures alive which cry and appeal like children (the
seal is a most intelligent and interesting animal), because it is
easier to skin them while still alive? The young seals have
been known to swim away in that hideous condition, because
the wretches who murder them, if one blow fails to kill them,
often do not wait to give them a second before proceeding to
flay them. Horrible as this is it is not all. As foetal skins are
the finest, the mother seals are ruthlessly ripped open to obtain
the skin of the unborn young, just as is done in securing the
skin of the much admired Persian lamb. All this sickening
brutality and inconceivable suffering is inflicted to gratify fe-
male vanity, for it cannot be pretended that sealskin and Per-
sian lamb are necessities in dress any more than the plumage
of birds. The woman with the skin of a flayed-alive seal on her
back, the plumage of a flayed-alive bird on her head, or even a
wing torn off by the bird butcher without waiting for the bird
to die, as is often the case, and a real tortoise-shell ornament
in her hair, has done her best to reach the level of the savage,
though she may be far from intending it. But having once
learned whence such adornments come, is she a true gentle-
woman if she sanctions their procurement by continuing to
wear them?

In considering the question of cruelty as related to dress
it may be objected by some that cruelty is sometimes practiced
in obtaining the commonest articles of dress. Sheep, for ex-
ample, are quite often sheared in inclement weather. But the
existence of a lesser cruelty does not warrant us in encouraging
the continuance of a greater one. We cannot well do without
woolen garments. We can do without articles of dress which
are purchased by the infliction of absolute torture on God's
innocent creatures.

NIGHTFALL.

The sun puts out his crimson light,
A hawk ascends her stairway steep;
From the near jungle of the night
I hear the padded tread of sleep!
—Martha Gilbert Dickinson, in June Century.

MRS. BROWN'S SOLILOQUY.

VI.

By M. Wentworth Hopper.

"HARRY, just listen to this," exclaimed Mrs. Brown across the breakfast table a few weeks later, "here is an article on Religion in the Philippines. 'Our Protestant missionary societies, which have already had conferences in order to parcel out the work between them, have taken it for granted that the field is one of virgin paganism, so to speak. They do not seem to be aware that there is such a thing as Catholicism in the Philippines. The fervent Methodists at the beginning of the war resolved that it was going to be a righteous and holy war because it would destroy Roman superstition in the Spanish West Indies. Not even with such doubtful compliment do the missionaries speak of the existing religion of the Philippines. They think of those islands only as a hitherto unoccupied mission field, now, in the wonderful providence of God (with some aid from such humble instruments as Dewey and McKinley) thrown open to them.' What is your opinion of the attitude here taken?" Mrs. Brown put aside her paper with the air of one who has cleverly opened up a theme for conversation, then began to sip her coffee in a very non-committal manner, while she quietly waited for a reply to her query.

Mr. Brown, without looking up from his breakfast, said: "I have seen articles of similar import in nearly every paper lately, and it proves to me that the leaders of evangelical societies appreciate the desperate position in which they are situated, and are making a determined effort to save that tottering institution—foreign missions. They have no means of doing this work except by instigating to redoubled efforts the women of the churches—poor, misguided enthusiasts that they are. In the past women mourned over the woes of the poor slave, but no black ever bowed under such a galling yoke as ministers put upon the necks of the women of their churches, reducing them to the level of money makers, encouraging them to originate new and novel methods by which to draw filthy lucre from unwilling hands. With the lash of religious duty they are whipped into line; organized into a corps of caterers to gather in the shekels at church suppers, transformed into actresses that they may reach and drain the pockets of those who are not to be caught by a hook baited with oysters or chicken pie,—in fact anything to make money. I cannot understand such blindness on the part of church women, to thus go on scheming for money,—to serve as collectors of church revenues, or as cats' paws to pull chestnuts out of the fire for a class of non-producers who, according to the testimony of men from their own ranks, are not accomplishing what they claim. The Rev. De Costa, rector of the church of St. John the Evangelist, in his sermon on the spread of infidelity, admitted that sectarianism had played a high game and lost. He said millions of young men of three generations have gone down to unsanctified graves,—that today there are fifty million out of seventy-five million people in this land who are either hostile or indifferent to the teachings of the church. Then Seymour Eaton of the Methodist church, with commendable honesty, cast a bomb into the ranks when he read his paper on 'The Retarding Influence of the Church.' One particularly good thing he said was that there is a spirit of culture, honesty and morality abroad for which the church is not responsible. He denounced many methods employed to increase church membership and was especially severe on the revival method, saying that he knew a church which had such spasms every January.

"But Evelyn, dear, I did not intend to shock you, or wound

your loyal, religious feelings by expressing such wicked opinions. I understand that you have a different point of view, and I have always tried to respect it. Will you forgive this outburst? for somehow I was in the same condition of mind as Priscilla, which Longfellow expresses so clearly:

'There are moments in life when the heart is so full of emotion
That if by chance it be shaken, or into its depths like a pebble
Drops some careless word, it overflows, and its secret,
Spilt on the ground like water,
Can never be gathered together.'

"Besides, my coffee is getting cold, and I shall miss the next car if I do not finish my breakfast."

He hurriedly disposed of a piece of roll, swallowed his coffee and made a business-like exit, after giving his wife the usual good-by kiss, delivered with a dablike motion very characteristic of the haste and impetuosity of the nineteenth century. He boarded the car, but felt perplexed for some time because he had observed the shadow of a smile lurking about the corner of his wife's mouth when he kissed her, instead of the grieved, wounded expression which he expected to find there.

This was not the time for Mrs. Brown to explain her new point of view, for she wished to make a full confession when a convenient opportunity presented itself; so she smothered her impatience, finished her meal and resumed her reading; but the news items were not startling enough to keep her thoughts from reverting to the morning's episode, and they ran on in this strain: "If Harry had said such harsh things to me a year ago I would have been heart-broken—I would have cried for a whole day. By his allusion to my loyal, religious feeling he, inadvertently, touched the spring of woman's actions. Loyalty is a strong trait in female character, and when a woman becomes affiliated with any church her conscience will tolerate no disloyalty. This feeling extends beyond the fundamental doctrines and includes church institutions, traditions and superstitions. These sentiments are naturally considered religious and therefore sacred. It requires logical, consistent thought and unprejudiced research to throw off the mental paralysis that results from unquestioning faith; and Schopenhauer declares that only a strong, original mind will ever rebound from its effects. The chief difficulty arises from the confounding of terms—Christianity and religion being considered synonymous by many careless thinkers. Mrs. Stevenson, in her lecture on Primitive Religions, delivered at Denver, gave a good definition of religion,—'a psychological phenomenon common to humanity as a whole,'—a conception that differs widely from that set forth by preachers who advocate conversion and claim that the only way to save the soul is to 'get' religion—the natural soul being at enmity with God. Mrs. Stevenson said, also, that 'Man's speculations upon the nature of God, however lofty or wise, can never alter the unalterable power whose law governs the universe.' When Carlyle said that man's religion was the chief fact about him he said also that he did not refer to his church creed or belief. 'This is not his real religion; this is only a profession, an assertion from the outworks of the man, from the argumentative region of him.'

"The fact that church members go on, unquestioningly, in the old paths would not disturb an observer of the signs of the times if it were not for the other fact that church organizations are being transformed into gigantic trusts, the American spirit of commercialism and money-getting being now the dominant force at all conferences, synodical meetings and assemblies. The perfection of a flawless draining system is the main object considered by leaders everywhere. The pastor who has greatest success in raising money for building funds, or to pay

church debts is the man who receives the call—is in brisk demand at a large salary. Whither is it all tending? Are the millions of dollars invested in church property in the United States paying dividends to humanity?

"In many cities that are facing the problem of larger taxation to provide schoolhouses for their children, great structures, costing millions of dollars, stand with locked doors six days in the week; the capital invested in them escapes taxation, the result is that capital not exempt must pay a higher rate, thus being forced, indirectly, to contribute to the support of sectarianism. It is only to stop this flow of gold into unprofitable channels, in order to save it for work which will surely bring good returns that one feels anxious to make an effort to distract the feminine mind from its all-absorbing theme. If new work, found in various uncultivated fields, by club women will serve, even in a small measure, to awaken thought in others, as that committee work aroused my dormant brain, a change will surely be effected after a time."

The ringing of the door-bell, followed by the entrance of a morning caller, closed the meditations effectually, and in a somewhat confused state of mind Mrs. Brown made commonplace remarks upon topics considered of mutual interest,—the storm of yesterday, the coolness of the air, and the state of health in the neighborhood.

A CALIFORNIA MADONNA.

By Kate Tannatt Woods.

IT was December, and a genuine Southern California day, when I first met the Madonna. According to the conventional rules of art she was lamentably deficient, but picturesque, to a high degree. Externals are mere accessories to the real man or woman, and it does not require a microscope to discover true worth in a human soul. The Madonna was a gem in a rough setting; a gem, not without flaw, perhaps; but nevertheless, what a Navajo friend of mine would call "good stone, heap clear, shine."

The pepper tree introduced us; it has introduced us to many good things in various times and places during our short residence in California. The pepper tree is a condensed poem; it teaches, and comforts, and amuses, at one and the same time. The beautiful foliage, the dainty baby blossoms, the green berries just forming, and already formed; the ripening berries with their rosy cheeks, and the deeper red ones, all among the dainty, drooping fern-like leaves, must delight every lover of Nature. The pepper tree is pre-eminently Californian. The natives tell us that the Mexicans once utilized the berries in their cooking. Why not now? The spicy odor is very strong, and the wood is full of a pungent oil which burns readily. If you place a bunch of the branches in water you will find on the surface of the latter a clear and distinct oil, which must have some marketable value if we were only wise enough to discover it.

It was a beautiful pepper tree which guided us to the Madonna. Close by the traffic of the street stood a little cottage half hidden by trees, shrubs and neglected flowers. The fence about the garden had long since fallen down; and at the meeting of the ways, in one neglected corner, stood a fine pepper tree, with its pendant branches bending low over the tangle of periwinkle, roses, ferns and aspiring blossoms at its feet.

There was something almost grotesque in the sign which decorated an upright support of a small porch behind the trees. "Rooms to Rent" are in evidence everywhere in this sunny land, and yet something more than mere idle curiosity led us to investigate. In the rear of the small but neglected garden

we met the owner of this modest home. Her short dress disclosed a portion of an old woolen petticoat; her shoes were evidently the best of two pair; her shoulders were covered with a round cape, over a small shawl, and her well shaped head had no other covering than a small amount of gray hair.

When we stood before her she was attempting to saw a small branch of a tree by holding it in one hand and operating upon it with a handsaw in the other. It was difficult to see why she cared for a detached twig like the one she held, when an abundance of broken branches were strewn upon the ground. As we looked at her plain but smiling face and the neglected garden, we began to realize that even California has some places and some homes which are not "spic-span-new" like everything at the Veneerings, so graphically described by Dickens.

Before we could do more than nod good morning, the old lady said: "I am stone deaf, can't hear a word; have to write, you know; but of course you want to see the rooms?" Something in the face of the woman compelled us to say "yes," with a nod. We followed her into the cottage. A small kerosene stove was burning on a table in the kitchen, a large, old-time, leather covered Bible was also there, and from the condition of the dishes it was evident that the Madonna had not yet breakfasted.

She insisted upon showing us every room, even the one where her unmade bed displayed a generous supply of blankets. The Bible, a few ornaments, and the well modulated voice of the old lady convinced us that her history would be worth hearing; and without question other than a sympathetic look, she told us her story. "Yes, I've lived here over twenty years; no street cars or buildings near me then. I have planted every bush and tree here, and that tallest Eucalyptus there by the back door is just twenty years old; I planted it, and I've cut it down at the top many times. You have to trim trees in California, they grow so fast; but there ain't a bit of sense in cutting away all their beauty; just trim up ship shape every season, that's all. Yes, all these blue gums I planted; they sometimes call 'em blue gums or red gums, but they are all one family, you know. I am eighty-two years old now, and all alone. My health is very good, only when I have dizzy turns, and then I like to feel that some one is near me. I rent the rooms for only five dollars a month, three of them, and all the wood you want to burn and all the flowers you care to pick; but it's lonely for me; I can't hear a word, but it does me good to see people about. Oh, yes, I came from the East, Lowell, Massachusetts, and its over twenty years now. My boy was sick; he died here; and I came here to be near him; gave up the old home and old friends and everything, just to be near him. I went back once, but I couldn't stay, for he was laid here. He was only nineteen and a half when he died, and he was a great mother boy; there's a big difference in boys, but he loved me well, and I found I couldn't take him back, so I stayed. When he died I tried to take him home, but you see the railroad charges was awful then; they are expensive now, but then it was too much for me; why, they charged me over six hundred dollars to take my poor boy's body back to Massachusetts, and I thought it was best to stay here with him. I loved the old Massachusetts home, but I love this better now, for he is here. Can you look over there across the way, right behind those trees? Well, that's where he is buried, right where I can see his grave; and I am eighty-two, and it won't be long before they will put me by him. It isn't pleasant to live alone when you are eighty-two, but the Young Men's Christian Association will look after me and bury me; and then I have given them my house here, and the garden, and they will look after our graves over there. I can't stay any longer than God wants me to, and so I am con-

tent; it's a little hard not to hear, but it is better to see, and I can always look over to where he is and I'm not so lonely then. Do have some more roses before you go; just take anything you like; it seems like home folks to look at you, and I'm glad you came; it does me good to see you love the flowers; I love them so myself; and this is a wonderful place for flowers. California is a beautiful world, isn't it? Good bye, and God bless you for coming to see an old woman."

Here was a life history in a few words. A buried boy and eternal mother love. For this mere lad she had given up all the friends of her life, the traditions of her childhood, the associations of her womanhood; husband and relatives were buried far away, but the baby of her heart was here alone in this sunny land.

It did not matter to her that the form she loved had long since perished; to her he was always present, and the supreme influence of motherhood eclipsed all other considerations with her. She would rather live alone with the tender, last memories of his young life than with those who could not understand the overpowering, overmastering, maternal love. In life, he was her precious baby; in death, her sweetest memory.

Better far, for her to cherish such memories than to endure neglect and unkindness, as loving mothers so often have done, when the boys have grown to man's estate; better to find her own soul growing under the influence of these tender, treasured associations, than her heart aching for his deeds in after years.

What a lesson in contentment she was, and what a living reproof to the discontented and repining!

May tender hands robe the fond mother for her last sleep; and may the grave by the side of her boy be always kept green by those who come after her. A great, strong, true heart, an unselfish life, a triumphant love, a perfect trust in the Divine strength, and a gentleness borne of patient endurance, were all enshrined in the small form of this California Madonna.

THE DIFFERENCE:

By Emma Richards Humphrey.

O H! she went to the club and she learned to cook;
And she looked like a picture just out of a book,
In this new-fangled way that she learned to cook.

Yes, she learned how to cook in a chafing-dish;
As delicious a morsel as you could wish
All prepared, while you wait, in a chafing-dish.

And she learned what to cook when you entertain,
And she wanted to cook it each day, to gain
Skillful grace by the time she should entertain.

But alas, she was wed to a business-man,
And he soon disapproved of her elegant plan,
For lost time is lost cash to the business man.

So it was, while she cooked o'er the chafing-dish,—
Oh! as dainty a morsel as you could wish—
That her husband he chafed o'er the cooking dish.

Mrs. William King is rapidly bringing the Georgia Woman's Press Club to full strength and dignity. The annual meeting of the club will occur next month in Atlanta and a splendid program is being mapped out for the entertainment of the convention. Among its most interesting features will be a symposium, the subject, "A Journalistic Career Offers What?"

A journalistic career offers what?

- 1st. What constitutes successful journalism?
- 2nd. How much of fame and fortune?
- 3rd. Why cross the Potomac?
- 4th. Trials and tribulations and triumphs.
- 5th. The vista of the future and the perspective of the past.
- 6th. Limitations and failures.

THE WORKING FEW.

By Charlotte Perkins Stetson.

IN all the labors of club life it is a patent fact that however large the committee appointed, the work is always done by a few.

This fact, as it becomes apparent—sometimes painfully apparent—to the few, gives rise to a sense of injury, and some complaint. A further result is even more displeasing; the many, perceiving the successful activity of the few, forthwith accuse the few of thrusting themselves forward—of a spirit of self-aggrandisement. In a young club—a club new born and unaccustomed to its own powers and limitations, these two phases of ill-feeling have a disintegrating influence. To meet this difficulty (and several others) a better understanding is needed of the nature of associate action.

When persons work alone each one does what he can and as he can; but when they unite for some common purpose there ensues the instant need for hardship, for the leader and the follower. In any group of women or men some are more able than others. They work more because they can—a reason irresistible. It is not ostentation that makes one horse pull more than another, it is muscle, and spirit. The wise club, perceiving that Mrs. Pendragon can do more work in her own unaided way than any other six, appoints her forthwith on a much needed committee; and if others are necessary appoints also certain amiable friends of Mrs. P., who will be pleased to look on and "hold her bonnet."

Should Mrs. Pendragon therefore complain and feel herself put upon, stating to sympathetic hearers that "the work always comes on her"? She should not; she should feel proud and pleased, but comport herself modestly withal and be sure to say "we" or "your committee" in the report.

And should "the body of the house" complain, and feel neglected, protesting among themselves "that that Mrs. Pendragon is always putting herself forward"? They should not. Let them rather be thankful for her services, try to secure more such active members, and administer due praise and encouragement.

If a woman is strong and capable, she should enter a club with the cheerful determination of doing all the work herself—and then do as much as she can.

If a woman is timid and incapable she should not also make the work of the workers weigh heavier by criticism.

The "limited monarchy" of household work does not cultivate the great human capacity for co-ordination, but club work does; and by patient and conscientious service of their common interests, club women learn new virtues and new powers.

"The Club Woman seems to me the best possible medium of exchange for the club women of the country, and as chairman of the Industrial Committee of the Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs I am especially grateful for the reprint given of the circular letter issued by the Massachusetts Committee on Social Service. All members of local industrial committees in this state will be asked to secure copies, as the work we must do must follow approximately the same lines."—Alzina P. Stevens, Hull House, Chicago.

The Massachusetts president suggests that annual receptions should be held in the fall and early winter, when club women and club interests are fresh, instead of huddling them into April and May when everybody is fagged and the weather either disagreeable or enervating. The hint is worth remembering.

THE PRESIDENT'S CORNER.

SHALL WE CHANGE OUR BASIS OF REPRESENTATION?

By Mrs. Harriette R. Shattuck, author of "The Woman's Manual of Parliamentary Law."

THE question whether the General Federation of Women's Clubs shall retain its original idea of the individual representation of clubs, or whether it shall so amend its constitution as to allow the representation of clubs through State Federations only, is one of great interest to all earnest club women, and of vital importance to those of us who were "part and parcel" of the parent organization at its inception.

There should always be reasons so convincing as to be practically unanswerable before an organization denies its fundamental idea; and the fundamental idea of the "G. F. W. C.," as stated in its constitution and carried out in its practice for now nearly ten years is the direct relationship of each and every club to the national society. It is true that attempts have been made, chiefly in council meetings and under pressure of prominent officers, to substitute for this principle the more usual and less democratic idea of representation by "the town to the state and the state to the nation" plan, a la our political method; and it must be confessed that for some minds this "wheel within a wheel" idea has great fascination. But this scheme has not yet advanced beyond the agitation stage, no amendment to the effect having yet been offered to the constitution, in spite of its universal (I believe) advocacy by the presidents of State Federations and by other prominent women. And the unqualified statement of the new president, Mrs. Lowe, at the recent conference of club presidents in Boston, when, speaking not only for herself, but for her "administration," she gave in her adherence to the retention of the present principles of direct individual representation rather than of the proposed indirect representation, has so reinforced the conservative side of the question as to render it improbable that an attempt to change our basis will at present succeed. Thus for history.

I shall not attempt to reply negatively to the arguments of the other side, but try to state positively some of the reasons why the side I represent desires the General Federation to remain the broad and democratic body that it has been heretofore. If we were a philanthropic or a reformatory body (like the W. C. T. U. for instance), having the special purpose of impressing some reform upon the outside community, or of accomplishing some definite outside work—a specific object, only to be attained by concentration of effort upon some objective point—it might be necessary to re-organize. But the object of the General Federation is, primarily, conference and mutual helpfulness, which object is attained by the meeting together of club women, from individual clubs of different localities, at some central point, where mutual interchange of thought and action can take place and the one individual woman from her isolated club-life can imbibe inspiration from contact with others of her kind, and with the wide world of women in the great cities. None except herself can fully realize what this enlargement of vision means to the individual woman. To renounce this is to kill the germ of the club idea; it is to cut off from the parent stem all the little buds which are trying to become flowers for the sake of producing one big blossom.

Philanthropic and reformatory organizations work from within upon an outside community. The G. F. W. C. differs from these in that it works within itself, and its reach is downward and inward through the individual clubs to the individual woman, who is thus a personal factor in the great whole. Every club which sends its delegates to the Biennials establishes thereby a direct connection with its parent, and (if these delegates do their duty), receives therefrom direct inspiration for its future work. Any philanthropic or reformatory work which the General Federation may undertake is secondary to this vital personal work with its own membership. Like the mother, her children are first; the outside world afterward.

The proposition of the earnest president of the Dorchester Club that everyone could go and enjoy the social and literary feast, while the State Federation's delegates could do the business does not meet the difficulty. For representation is active, not passive, and a scheme which would allow women to come and "imbibe" without allowing any power of voting or ad-

ministrative action would soon stifle the educative value of the Biennials as well as the desire of the most earnest women to attend.

The "General" and the "State" Federation are "parallel" in their relationship—the former doing for the nation what the latter does for the state; and the individual club chooses its relationship according as it cares (or has been taught to care) for state or for national co-operation, or for both. A club that belongs to the State Federation enjoys the advantages of its immediate neighborhood—of its "own folks," so to speak—one that belongs to the General Federation comes to know, or to know about, new kinds of women, new ways of doing things, in short, we have a national outlook as well as a local one. The average club woman loves her home-club first and her interest in neighboring clubs soon follows. This natural need the State Federation tends to fill. But the widest sufferable scope of the State Federation is necessarily limited. Massachusetts women meet Massachusetts women; Kentucky women meet Kentucky women; Colorado women meet Colorado women, etc., and any one of us Massachusetts women who went to Louisville or to Denver, and who has the smallest powers of observation knows that these three states produce different types. With the possible exception of New York, which is acknowledgedly cosmopolitan, the different states, or groups of states, are represented by distinctly different women. To escape that natural provincialism which the Eastern woman, as well as she of the South or of the West, is in danger of electrotyping into permanence, it is necessary to meet together, personally and not by proxy, and often enough to renew the interchange of fresh life before the last impression has become effaced by the home idiosyncrasies. We all settle into ruts full easily enough, with whatever expanded outlook; and the happy mean between that provincialism which never sees anything "quite as good as we have in Bangor," and that restless discontent which has no abiding place at all, is, I believe, to be found in the Biennial conferences of our friendly democratic General Federation of Women's Clubs. The more clubs that can be represented there the better for the clubs and for the Federation.

Again, as Mrs. Lowe said, there is no present danger of the Biennial becoming unwieldy; and I believe any possible future danger can be averted by judgment in the admission of newly-born clubs in the immediate locality where the meeting is to be held, and, if necessary, by excluding very small and very new clubs; or (if not to be averted), by lessening the representation. Any of these expedients is better than reorganizing on the proposed narrow basis. The business sessions of our four Biennials compare favorably (if report sayeth truly) with those of any other national body doing its business on the same broad basis. "Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof"; "do not cross a bridge till you come to it."

A further proposition is that the "state chairman of correspondence" should be subordinate to the president of the State Federation. If the question of "precedence" has become so pressing that this re-ranking must take place, let it be so understood, and let the state president "sit above" the state chairman. And, since we are confronted "with a condition and not a theory," if it seems best, let this officer be appointed by the State Federation. But such officer would be useless unless provided for by the national constitution, and directly responsible to the parent society. I confess that it will be a regret to me—and I see a danger also—to have the chairman of correspondence deprived of her prerogative of presiding over the Biennial delegation, calling and conducting conferences of club presidents, in a word, caring for the general interests (as distinguished from the state interests) of the clubs belonging to the G. F. W. C. She now logically does all this, while the state president attends to her own province. If the "wheel within a wheel" scheme did not blind us, would we not see that this parallel work, as at present arranged, is logical and effective? But, if a change is necessary in order to satisfy everybody (since it is always wise to yield in non-essentials) let the state president have the precedence, and let the state chairman be appointed by the State Federation (as Mrs. Lowe suggests) so long as such appointment is made obligatory by the national constitution and such office is directly responsible to the General Federation for well-defined duties belonging to herself as an officer of that body.

I sincerely hope that our "mother," whose development on present lines has been so rapid and so generally satisfactory, will not yield to this temptation (however alluringly pictured and logically argued) and so depart from her safe and well-tried pathway.

A VOICE FROM THE SOUTH.

By Annie E. Johnson, President Georgia Federation.

In view of the council meeting of the General Federation of Women's Clubs called for June, I take pleasure in acceding to the request that I state my opinion upon the two most important questions to be discussed, namely, that of representation in the G. F. W. C., whether it shall be by clubs or through State Federations; and the position the Committee of Correspondence of the G. F. W. C. should hold in the State Federations.

To the first question I answer most positively, in my judgment representation should be through the clubs. The basic idea of Federation is the unification of American women. The several Biennials have done more to broaden women through travel and break down prejudices through communication with those of other sections than any other movement of the century.

Why has man always been considered more lenient to the different modes of life and peculiar customs of his fellow-man than woman? Simply because, through travel and exchange of thought he has learned that others have as good reasons for their habits and customs as he, that he is only an atom in the great universe.

How different has been the training of woman. Each individual one has been raised to consider herself the hub of her own little world, and those who differed from her creed or code of etiquette, in her estimation were without the pale.

The change that Federation has wrought in all this has been perfectly marvellous.

Women are becoming Americans in the broadest sense.

It is no uncommon thing to hear women in Georgia rejoicing over some good fortune which has come to the club women of Maine or some state at an equal distance.

There were tears shed in a Southern club a few days ago when a letter relating the loneliness of a far Western club was read. Needless to add, the appeal for books was most generously answered. The request and the response will bring those two clubs in close friendship, although separated by thousands of miles.

Would it not be a pity to break the chain of communication and ruin the work so beautifully begun?

In the older club states, representation through State Federations would perhaps work no hardships, but in the South, where the people are just awaking to the benefits to be derived from General Federation, it would kill the national club spirit we pioneers in the work have been fostering so carefully, and which, like a tenderly nurtured plant, is now just bursting into beautiful bloom.

The second subject, "The position the State Committee of Correspondence of the G. F. W. C. should occupy in the State Federations," has been, I think, most satisfactorily answered by our honored president in her statement that the above committee should be appointed by the State President.

In a state containing such broad fields for work as Georgia the relative position of either State President or State Chairman is immaterial. They could both work and travel all year and never meet; therefore, precedence would never need to be considered.

For, after all, it is the woman and her work, not her office, that impresses and arranges her place first or second in the hearts of her club members, the only place a true club woman should desire precedence. As there are, however, natures that are satisfied with their own self-approval, and there are others, equally as noble and self-sacrificing, who require the approval of their companions; so there are natures that care nothing for position or precedence, while others are great sticklers on all points of official etiquette.

The plan suggested by our president would seem to meet the requirements of all. The State Federation being the daughter of the General would seem the natural representative of the parent. The State President, the one most deeply interested in the progress of both Federations, would seem to be the person to select the committee who would do the most towards forwarding the interests of all while working most harmoniously with the chief executive of the state.

That the best and wisest plan will be determined upon by our esteemed president and able co-workers we have no doubt, and with full confidence leave it in their hands for management.

PARLIAMENTARY USAGE.

Mrs. Emma A. Fox.

VI.

MOTIONS.

THE business of an assembly is introduced through one of its members by the presentation of a communication, a report, or a resolution. Motions must then be made on these communication, reports or resolutions, to bring the question before the assembly for consideration and decision.

The question always is, "Are you in favor of the motion, or are you opposed to it?" When a member says "What is the question before the house?" he means, "What is the motion now under consideration?" In reply to such an inquiry the chair should say "The question is upon the motion," and then repeat the motion.

Whenever in parliamentary usage a motion is reduced to writing it is presented in the form of a resolution. For instance, Mrs. A. says, "I move that the architect be instructed to provide for mill construction in the plans and specifications for the new building," but when asked to present the motion in writing it appears as follows:

Offered by Mrs. A.:

Resolved, That the architect be instructed to provide for mill construction in the plans and specifications for the new building.

Any main proposition is thus spoken of as a resolution. When a proposition is presented in a series of resolutions, the motion is "to adopt the resolutions." A preamble in one or more paragraphs often precedes the resolution as:

Whereas, We, the undersigned, deprecate the maintenance and enlargement of the standing armies of the world as a menace to civilization, to culture and to religious ideals, therefore,

Resolved, That we hope the conference convened by his majesty, the Czar of Russia, will result in the abolition of war as a means of settling international disputes.

The matter of voting upon a series of paragraphs will be explained in a future article on voting.

It is a general parliamentary rule that only one motion can be before the house at a time. By this is meant that only one main subject can be under consideration at a time. This is called the main motion, but while this main motion is pending certain other motions may be made and voted upon. Such motions must relate to the main motion, or else must be of such a character that they are entitled to prior consideration.

A motion is pending from the time it is stated by the chair until it is disposed of, but it may not be under immediate consideration all of that time. This fact makes it necessary for every member of an assembly to know what motions are in order while the main motion is pending and in what order they may be offered.

Without attempting at present to undertake any scientific classification of motions, it is necessary to be familiar with those most frequently used and the order of their precedence.

After the main motion has been stated by the chair, motions may be made:

First. To amend.

Second. To amend the motion to amend.

Third. To commit or refer.

Fourth. To postpone to a time certain.

Fifth. For the previous question.

Sixth. To lay on the table.

Seventh. To adjourn.

Eighth. To fix the time or place to which to adjourn.

This short list should be committed to memory.

The last motion stated by the chair is the only one under immediate consideration and is always the first one voted upon.

When these motions are spoken of with reference to their rank, the main motion is considered the lowest in rank and the motion to fix the time or place to which to adjourn the highest in rank.

This list does not include all the motions which may be made and voted upon before the main motion comes to a vote, but it should be perfectly understood that if any two or if all the motions in this list are made, they must be made in the precise order here given.

For instance, a motion to commit having been made, a motion to amend the main motion could not be entertained

unless the motion to commit were first voted upon and lost, but while the motion to commit was pending any of the motions numbered from four to eight would be in order.

A motion to amend is a proposition on the part of some member to change the motion already made.

If the vote on the motion to amend is in the affirmative, the change is made, and the motion thus changed (amended) is then before the assembly for consideration.

It is a well-established rule that only two motions to amend can be pending at one time, and that the second motion to amend must be a motion to amend the proposed amendment.

The motion to amend must be germane, that is must be on the same subject as the motion which the mover proposes to amend. The rule of the House of Representatives of the United States, "No motion or proposition on a subject different from that under consideration shall be admitted under color of amendment," is the rule commonly accepted throughout the United States.

There will of necessity be a difference of opinion sometimes as to whether a proposed amendment is germane. The presiding officer will entertain the motion or refuse to entertain it according to his own judgment; such a decision is subject to appeal.

It is not necessary to include in the motion to amend, the motion which the mover proposes to amend, for the reason that the motion to amend could never apply to any motion but the last one stated by the chair. To illustrate, suppose Mrs. A. has moved that the membership committee be authorized to have 200 blank forms of application printed, Mrs. B. has moved to amend by substituting "engraved" for "printed," and Mrs. C. wishes to move to amend by adding "providing the cost does not exceed ten dollars." She does not say "I move to amend Mrs. B.'s motion," neither does she say "I move to amend the motion to substitute 'engraved' for 'printed' by adding 'providing the cost does not exceed ten dollars,'" for Mrs. B.'s motion to substitute "engraved" for "printed" is the only motion which could be amended at that time.

Motions to amend may be by adding, by inserting, by striking out and by substituting. The motion to amend by substituting may be to substitute a word, phrase or clause for some other word, phrase or clause in the motion which it is proposed to amend, or by substituting an entire proposition in place of the one already submitted.

When a motion is poorly expressed it is often better to substitute an entire proposition than to change a part of it.

The motion to commit (No. 3 on the list) may be made after the motions to amend have been made, but not after any of the motions which follow in the list have been made and have not been voted upon. The form is "I move to refer to a committee," or "to _____ committee," inserting in place of the blank the name of some standing committee. An affirmative vote on this motion temporarily disposes of the main motion and such motions to amend as were pending at the time the motion to refer was offered. In other words, the motion to refer cannot apply to the motion or motions to amend without including the main motion.

The usual form for the motion to postpone to a time certain is, "I move to postpone the further consideration of this question until _____" always naming the time to which postponement is desired. An affirmative vote on this motion applies to all motions pending at the time.

The motion for the previous question is the most difficult to understand of any of the motions in the list. If made in some large assemblies, particularly those of women, it creates a flutter of excitement, an obvious feeling of unrest as if some disaster were about to befall the assembly which the members were powerless to avert. After the vote is taken, a large proportion suppose that the main motion has been voted upon in some surreptitious manner; others look around as if mutely appealing to be extricated from some difficulty.

The motion for the previous question is very easily understood when the real meaning is kept in mind. It only means, "I move that debate now cease." The motion is never debatable and, if carried, no more discussion is allowed either on the motion then under consideration or any other motion then pending.

Discussion may be closed on the single motion under consideration if so desired. Referring to the foregoing illustration, if the member wishes to close debate on the motion to amend, he says, "I move the previous question on the motion to amend." This motion if carried only precludes debate until the motion to amend has been voted upon.

The motion to lay on the table if carried takes from con-

sideration every motion pending at the time, except when a motion is made to lay on the table a motion to amend the minutes, and when a motion is made to lay on the table an appeal from the decision of the chair. An affirmative vote on the motion to lay on the table a motion to amend the minutes leaves the question of the approval of the minutes before the house the same as if the motion to amend the minutes had not been made. An affirmative vote on the motion to lay on the table an appeal from the decision of the chair, sustains the chair. A motion to lay on the table until specified time, if carried, prevents the motion being taken from the table before that time, but does not necessitate taking the motion from the table at that time, nor prevent its being taken from the table at a subsequent time.

(To be continued.)

OPEN PARLIAMENT.

(This department will hereafter be conducted by Mrs. E. A. Fox. Questions should be sent to her at 21 Bagley avenue, Detroit, Michigan.—Editor.)

Is a motion "to abolish a motion" correct? If it is all right, what head does it come under? Is it the same as "to expunge"?

A motion to abolish a motion is not known in parliamentary law, nor is the meaning entirely clear. Probably a motion "to rescind" would express the idea intended.

A motion "to expunge" could only apply to the records.

Will you kindly inform me what the custom is in regard to the recording of lost motions in parliamentary law?

Every vote must be recorded whether carried or lost.

Has the secretary any right to make a motion or to discuss a motion?

A member of an organization forfeits no rights by filling the office of secretary. It is only when the secretary is not a member of the organization that he has no right to make or discuss motions or to vote.

What is meant by a majority of members elect?

A majority of the entire membership as distinguished from a majority of those present.

Cambridge, May 3.

Dear Editor: I see that in the last number of *The Club Woman* "sororize" is suggested as the "feminine for 'fraternize.'" It was evidently suggested by "Sorosism," which, however, is an illegitimate derivation—a hybrid, as etymologists call it—being formed from a Latin word with a Greek suffix. The word "fraternize" is really no less objectionable, but is now well established in the language. The Latin word corresponding to fraternus is sororius, and sororize would be the English analogue of fraternize. The accent should be on the second syllable.

Looking into the *Century Dictionary*, I find that sororize has been used in the sense of "associate as sisters" by Mortimer Collins, in "Thoughts in My Garden": "The beautiful girls are sororizing with the rustic maidenhoods of their parishes." I was not aware that the word had an existence until this moment.

It is curious, by the way, that sorosis is a term in botany, legitimately formed from the Greek soros (meaning a heap), and is applied to "a fleshy multiple fruit, composed of many flowers, seed-vessels and receptacles consolidated, as in the pineapple, bread-fruit and mulberry." I wonder if the founders of the Sorosis were aware of this fact? LATINUS.

Yes; that was the reason "Sorosis" was chosen as the name of the famous New York club.—(Editor.)

Mrs. Marie A. Moore of Newton, Mass., who is already favorably known as a lecturer, especially on art, offers to furnish data for club women, clergymen, lawyers, writers and other busy people who have papers or lectures to prepare, and have not time to look up all the facts and references. Help of this kind is especially acceptable to persons who have not access to the great libraries. Mrs. Moore will also furnish outlines for study at home, or for classes in art and literature.

CLUB STUDY DEPARTMENT.

Conducted by May Alden Ward.

A GROUP OF MODERN NOVELISTS.

George Meredith.

1. Slow growth of Meredith's fame. Thirty years without recognition.
2. "Richard Feverel," his first novel.
Character of Richard. Victim of a system.
Character of Lucy. How she differs from Meredith's other heroines.
Idyllic beauty of the love scenes.
"The Pilgrim's Scrip."
3. "Evan Harrington." "The Would-be Gentleman."
Contrast the Countess of Saldar with Becky Sharpe.
4. "Diana of the Crossways," first popular success.
Character of Diana. The Hon. Mrs. Norton.
Could such a woman have sold her lover's secret?
How Meredith loves his heroines.
5. "The Egoist." A novel without plot or passion.
Civilized man unveiled.
Character of Sir Willoughby Patterne.
What is an egoist?
Character of Clara Middleton.
How Sir Willoughby's ideal of woman differs from Meredith's.
Meredith's heroines, his wonderful understanding of women.
Compare his heroines with Thackeray's—for instance, Diana with Laura Pendennis.
7. Meredith's wit. His satire. His obscurity.
His influence on the younger novelists, notably Stevenson and Barrie.
8. Meredith's philosophy. No pessimist. Health and strength his characteristics. Wholesome point of view. His treatment of social problems.

Robert Louis Stevenson.

1. First Writings. "Ordered South"; "An Inland Voyage"; "Travels in the Cevennes with a Donkey."
2. Books on America. "Amateur Emigrant"; "Silverado Squatters."
3. "Treasure Island." First success. Way in which it was written. Map of the island. Contents of the treasure chest.
4. Short Stories. "The Merrie Men"; "Prince Otto"; "New Arabian Nights."
5. "Kidnapped" and "Catriona."
Character of David Balfour.
Influence of Scott on Stevenson.
6. "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde."
Man's dual nature. Strongest story of introspection since *Scarlet Letter*.
7. Stevenson's villains. "The Master of Ballantrae." "The Wreckers." "The Ebb Tide." His love for tales of horror.
8. His life in Samoa. Relations with the natives. "The Road of Gratitude."
9. Last writings. "St. Ives." "Weir of Hermiston." "The Vailma Letters."
10. Stevenson's Romanticism.
Beauty of his style. How he labored to obtain it.
His attention to details.
His sympathy with human nature.
Personality of the man.

Thomas Hardy.

1. First novel, "Desperate Remedies," contains germs of his later philosophy.
"Under the Greenwood Tree."
Compare with Vicar of Wakefield as a picture of rural life.
2. "Far from the Madding Crowd," first great success.
Character of Bathsheba.
Difference between Hardy's idea of love and Meredith's.
3. "The Return of the Native." Tragedy of temperament.

How Hardy uses the influences of nature, as in the effect of the heath on Eustacia and of the woodlands on the different characters of "The Woodlanders."

4. Striking plots of "Two on a Tower" and "The Mayor of Casterbridge."
5. "Tess of the D'Urbervilles." (Sub title, "A Pure Woman.")
Hardy's theory that sin should be judged by the motive and not by the act.
Character of Angel Clare.
Could Tess have gone back to Aleck D'Urberville after being forsaken by Angel?
6. "Life's Little Ironies."
Hardy's growing pessimism.
What is the effect on the mind of the stories in this book?
7. Hardy's use of striking scenes: Wildev and Venn throwing dice by the light of glow worms.
Two brothers holding each other back and letting their father drown.
Officers closing around Tess at Stone Henge.
Suicide of the three children.
8. Beautiful description of nature in all Hardy's novels.
His Rustics. His Humor.
Fatalistic character of his books. Human beings tossed hither and thither by fate. Man not responsible.
9. Important part that passion plays in all his works.
Is Hardy's realism an actual picture of life or only of his theory of life?

Questions relating to club study programs and methods should be addressed to Mrs. May Alden Ward, 62 Kirkland street, Cambridge, Mass.

THE UNIVERSITY EXTENSION DEPARTMENT.

LURIA—ACT II.

Research Questions prepared by Dr. Sherman of the University of Nebraska.

(Continued from last number of The Club Woman.)

1. (a) What word in first line has chief emphasis? (b) What "effect" herein? (c) What means line four "made up of many hates"? (d) What "Hell and thee I trust"? (e) Any "effect" here either of character or purpose (mood)?
2. (a) Where the chief stress in the lines twelve and fifteen? (b) where in lines sixteen and seventeen? (c) Where in lines nineteen, twenty-one and twenty-two? (d) What in line twenty-five is the meaning or force of "for"?
3. (a) What do you see has happened to the "sire" (line twenty-two), and to Porzio, and to Berto; and how or why? (b) By what means do you know this? What do you call the means or mode? (c) Why does Browning make Domizio tell us the different ways in which each went to his fate?
4. (a) In line ending "so, false here!" what words to be supplied? (b) What point in "first" and "last," eight lines below? (c) Is Domizio in love with Luria? (d) Identity means or "effects" by which you know?
5. (a) Where the stress in the last words of Domizio,—"Tis Lucca"? (b) Do you find any new hint or "effect" herein as to how Domizio deals with Luria? (c) Do you find any excessive petulance in Luria's words expressing his disappointment here? (d) Any "effect" herein? (e) What is a "negative" of "corrective" "effect"? Explain the use fully.
6. (a) What means "trumpet" here? (b) Why anything put into the mouth of Husain about Tiburzio? (c) Is Husain in earnest in what he next says? (d) Do you infer that Luria has resolved not to accept the Florentine reward, the ovation after triumph? (e) Why? Does he not care for praise?
7. (a) What "Italian eyes" does he mean? (b) What difference now evident between Husain and Luria? Is Luria greater? (c) What does he mean by "expansive" and "explosive", as against "absorbing" and "concentration"? (d) Where has Luria said much the same thing as now, before?
8. (a) What does Luria think his punishment will be, or would be, if "they" dared pronounce it? (b) What does he

mean by "safe"? (c) Could Luria see what Husain says, if in Husain's place? (d) What does Husain mean by "come out of them"?

9. (a) What means "it is an enemy, no friend"? (b) How does Luria account for Husain's ideas? (c) Why this paragraph put in here?

10. (a) What does Luria fear the embassy has come for? (b) Where the stress in "I am Tiburzio"? (c) Why is Luria made, thus awkwardly, to rehearse Tiburzio's noble acts,—is it for our sake? (d) What kind of "effects" are these, direct, dramatic, or second-hand?

ACT II—Continued.

1. (a) What is Tiburzio's motive in coming to Luria? (b) What does Tiburzio mean, line five, by "She falls"? (c) What in "This danger absolutely comes from you"? (d) How do you think he intended to finish his sentence? (last line.)

2. (a) How can Luria mean he is nearer Florence than her sons? (b) How does Tiburzio know that Luria is too noble to turn against Florence if he were a Florentine? (c) On what principle or theory would Tiburzio expect him not to turn against Florence if it were false to him? (d) Is there any "effect" in Luria's reply?

3. (a) Is there any "effect" in "Fisa you never knew"? (b) What means "otherwise," line six? (c) Can you fill (line six below) the incomplete sentence? (d) In Tiburzio's next paragraph what means "loyally"? (e) Can you explain how Tiburzio knows that this letter contains anything about the "reward" while it remained sealed?

4. (a) What means the two "effects" from Luria, "Tiburzio" and "Florence"? (b) What means Tiburzio in "reward—there's no reward!"? (c) What does he mean (lines five, four from the end) by "I lose this last fight and its opportunity"? (c) Meaning of last line?

5. (a) What does Luria mean in "too mad" and what "effect" herein? (b) In Luria's next line where is the emphasis? (c) Explain Tiburzio's answer, paraphrase it.

6. (a) What means, "Who to me stands for mankind"? (b) Finish Luria's broken sentences line five. (c) Where is the stress in line four from the end? (d) What does he mean in "You do not wish to find yourself alone"?

7. (a) Why does Luria conclude "You are deceived"? What means "besides" in the next line? (b) What does Tiburzio in next line, intend to do? (c) How do you know? (d) What does Luria now mean to do? (e) What in his next paragraph does he mean by "my heart"? (f) What the purport of the comparison between "life" and "body's change"?

8. (a) In the next thought (line sixteen) what does he mean by "time of savage instinct o'er"? (b) What the sense of last five lines of this page? (c) What is the sentiment and the point of Domizia's answer to Luria's question?

9. (a) Does Luria say his first line from his or their point of view? (b) Is "descended deity" egotistic? (c) Why does Luria say the last sentence? (d) Does Luria penetrate Braccio's answer? (e) What does it signify?

10. (a) Does it change Luria's feelings? If so, how? (b) What does Domizio expect to do by her answer? (c) What does it do? (d) Do you think a different answer would have had a different effect?

11. (a) Why does not Luria on this increase of suspicion read the missive?

SOME OPEN ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Mrs. Ella Adams Moore—The University of Chicago.

This question has come from a new club, "What would be the best line of study for a club beginning work in English Literature?"

A course giving a broad, general view of the subject; such a course as "The History of Literature," "The Development of Literature" or a "Masterpiece" course. Special studies may come later, but first be sure of a general knowledge of the subject; and a general scheme into which all special studies may be fitted later.

The following comes from a club interested in University Extension: "Can you suggest any practical ways of raising money for an extension course? A few of us are very anxious to have one in connection with our club work for next year, but find difficulty in planning to meet the expense."

The first and most obvious way is by selling tickets. This source of income, however, often proves inadequate; but that it does should not be felt as a discouraging fact. The "Hand-

book" published by the "American Society for University Teaching" says on this subject: It will, and perhaps should be the exception, that a lecture course will be self-supporting. When it is, it is almost fair to assume either that the charge is so high that many who should share the benefits are kept from it by the cost, or that they are simply popular rather than instructive and attractive at once. This suggests the fact that so many club women must have noticed, that it is much easier to get people to consent to be amused than to be instructed. Amusement is not the end, either of club work or of University Extension work, and the club which for the sake of "making ends meet" condescends to make it the end, has, in so far, made a failure of its work. Some one has well said: "The ideal course is not the one that attracts a thousand hearers, but the one that stimulates a hundred students."

Perhaps the best way to raise money for extension work is to interest the public-spirited citizens of the town in the work, and get a subscription, as large as possible to pay the expenses of the course. Let the club, itself, contribute as liberally as it can and feel that in so doing it is fulfilling its mission of good to its neighbors and fellow-citizens. Then sell tickets not for "revenue only," but let them be put at such a price that the man of meagre income and the woman of slender pocket book may come in and share the good things of the course.

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION NEWS.

The Carrie Prentis Study Club of Wellington, Kansas, is composed of twenty enthusiastic young women, many of whom are teachers. This club has been the first in the state to avail itself of the work of this department. After spending several months in working out a course in Nineteenth Century Poets, this progressive circle again distinguished itself for doing "first things" by electing a course in one of Robert Browning's dramas, as outlined by Dr. Sherman, and recommended in the May Club Woman.

This department has received a very interesting booklet, outlining the work of the People's University Extension Society of Greater New York. Its chief purpose is to give free instruction in Health and Citizenship to the people living in the tenement districts. "Ye editor" heartily endorses this declaration: "We constantly emphasize the truth that it is just as disloyal for a man to shirk his political duty as for a soldier to desert his flag in the hour of battle." The society may well congratulate itself upon the vast amount of good accomplished, and other cities may with profit "Go and do likewise." In commending the work, Dr. Josiah Strong thus tersely puts it: "I believe thoroughly in University Extension, and feel keenly the necessity of 'educating our masters.'" Those desiring any information concerning the work of the society may address its secretary, Mr. J. Eugene Whitney, 100 William street.

All questions for this department must be sent to Mrs. Viola Price Franklin, 913 H Street, Lincoln, Nebraska.

"Because some fanatic in club work makes an extravagant statement such as women are better than men, and could hurry up the millennium if things were left to them, shall all clubdom be held responsible for an individual utterance? As well judge all church members by some small-minded saint who holds that it is wrong to wear earrings."—Mrs. Julius Brown, President Atlanta City Federation.

My Dear Club Woman: I know you like bright accounts of State Federations, so I enclose a clipping of the recent Texas State Federation from a little local Texas paper, the Temple Tribune. My brother sent it to me. It was written by his bright little wife, who was a delegate. She declared she could not go to a convention 200 miles away and leave her babes. "Well, take them along," said her husband. "Then who will look after you if I go?" said she. "I'll go too!" So the whole family went to the State Convention of Women's Clubs, and it did them all good. The husbands sat in the gallery and acknowledged to each other that the women knew what they were about. Cordially yours, Anna Maxwell Jones, State Chairman of Correspondence for New York.

The Woman's Manual, post-paid, 75 cents.

The Club Woman is well worth \$1.00 a year.

General Federation of Women's Clubs.

LIST OF OFFICERS:

President, MRS. WILLIAM B. LOWE, 513 Peachtree Street, Atlanta, Ga.	Recording Secretary, MRS. EMMA A. FOX, 21 Bagley Avenue, Detroit, Mich.	Treasurer, MRS. PHILIP N. MOORE, 1520 Mississippi Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.
Vice-President, MRS. SARAH S. PLATT, Hotel Metropole, Denver, Colo.	Corresponding Secretary, MRS. G. W. KENDRICK, Jr., 3507 Baring Street, Philadelphia, Pa.	Auditor, MRS. C. P. BARNES, 1026 3rd Avenue, Louisville, Kentucky.

THE GENERAL FEDERATION.



The council meeting at Philadelphia, June 2 and 3, will be an exceedingly pleasant occasion for those who are privileged to attend. It will also be of more interest to the club women of America than any previous council of presidents has been, since some vital questions are sure to be discussed. The most important, perhaps, of the various matters to come before the meeting will be the relations of the State and General Federations. There is a widespread feeling that a change in policy is inevitable, and that the final outcome will be the resolving of the G. F. W. C. into a body composed of State Federations. This will not come about in a moment, or in a single year, and the question will be—what compromise measure shall be considered? Mrs. Lowe's proposition, given in the last Club Woman, to make the state president the local head and let her appoint her own state chairmen of correspondence, in or out of her board of officers, seems the most feasible and sensible plan yet suggested. It is useless to conjecture beforehand, however; we must wait until after the conference at Philadelphia.

Mrs. Lowe's attitude towards the sociological questions of the age was well set forth at the State Federation meeting held in her honor in Boston, April 20. She said:

We are here to gain strength in coming together, to find greater helpfulness and growth in giving. The law of the low is the law of the high. The law of the rich is the law of the poor. Society is so knit together that the suffering of any one part affects the whole. We pride ourselves on our philanthropy, but the difference between ours and that of the baron of middle ages is but a difference of social structure. The business of one has to do with the business of all, until harmony exists; and labor stands pre-eminent in the developing process. All the world is hanging today on the solution of the labor problems; and we may ask our questions of organizations as well as of individuals. The record of the struggle is the record of the world; through labor spoke the voice of the people; through labor came a new chivalry.

Our interest in these forces is double fold. A mighty army of women are actual workers and wage earners, and it is eminently proper that the interests of our great Federation, which is devoted to social betterment, should centre in this complex problem, which requires the most delicate handling. The question of sex and wages is one of the greatest before us. With the lifting out of industries from the home women have gone out, too; but we find the best paid milliners, dressmakers, laundresses and cooks are men, until we may fairly assert that instead of woman's taking man's place, man has usurped woman's place; and with the over-crowding, who knows but that an evolution of the next century shall be the tramp woman, who will join the army of the tramp man.

There are now over 4,000,000 of working and wage-earning women in the United States. At present 10 per cent. of men engaged in labor are in labor organizations, and only 1 per cent. of women. The man laborer learned his strength through organization, and women must learn to travel the same road. They must learn to take an honest, fearless stand by the side of men in the business world. Women must be organized as man is, and learn to compete on business lines only. In this particular the working girls' clubs are doing a great deal.

The Biennial of 1900 is now only a year away, and already begins to seem near. Meetings are being held in Milwaukee of the local board, and the committees will be announced probably before this appears in print. Mrs. James Sidney Peck, chairman of the local board, is at home and presides over the meetings, which are now frequently held. At the first, the chief action taken was the election of a chairman of the advisory board. Mrs. A. H. Vedder was unanimously chosen for this upon the resignation of Mrs. Neville, who, recognizing Mrs. Vedder's strong support by Milwaukee clubs, felt that Federation interests will be best subserved by her withdrawal. Her generosity is widely appreciated, and the election of Mrs. Vedder, one of the best-known Milwaukee club women, has caused general satisfaction among the local clubs. Mrs. William Plankinton's generous offer of a room in the Plankinton house for the meetings of the board from now until after the Biennial was gracefully accepted. An offer of a room in the Athenaeum, —the woman's club house,—was also made by the Athenaeum Association.

THE QUINQUENNIAL.

The official program of the quinquennial meeting of the International Council of Women, and also of the International Congress, convened by the International Council at London, promises a splendid entertainment of the highest mental nature, and schedules the names of representative women from the United States to speak on each of the topics chosen.

The meeting place will be Westminster Town Hall for four of the days, the large hall and council chamber being the especial rendezvous. For the fifth day the place has not yet been decided upon.

The accredited delegates from Federated National Councils of the United States are as follows: Mrs. Fannie Humphreys Gaffney, Miss Susan B. Anthony and the Rev. Anna Howard Shaw. A patron entitled to attend the meetings, but without a vote, is James Nelson Hamilton, American Consul for Persia, and as a delegate from the International League of Press Clubs Mrs. Cynthia Westover Alden is also admitted to the council, but without a vote.

On educational topics papers will be read by several well-known Americans—Professor Earl Barnes, Mrs. Mary Lowe Dickinson, Mrs. Maria Purdy Peck, Mrs. Stanton Blatch, Mrs. Annie Jenness Miller and Miss Sadie American.

Miss Octavia Williams Bates, LL. D., of the United States, will speak on "Professions Open for Women"; Dr. Sarah Hackett Stevenson will read a paper on "Training and Qualifications of Women Doctors," and Miss Emily Sartani will consider "Art in Its Various Branches as a Profession for Women."

The first paper, on "The Drama as a Field for Women," will be read by Miss Genevieve Ward, and the discussion will be opened by Miss Mary Shaw.

On the topic of "Nursing," the United States representatives will far outnumber those of any other country. "The Professional Training and Status of Nurses" will be discussed by Miss Lavinia L. Doch, and the two Americans, Mrs. Quintard and Miss Maxwell, are the only ones to speak on "Naval and Military Nursing." Mrs. J. Hampden Robb will read a paper on "The Organization of Trained Nurses' Alumnae Associations."

"Journalism" has only one representative from the United

States, Mrs. Cynthia Westover Alden, who will read a paper on "The Economic Position of Woman Journalists."

Under the head of "Agriculture" Mrs. Margaret A. Caine will speak on "Silk Culture," and Miss Plummer will have the leading paper on "Training of Women as Librarians."

"Special Labor Legislation for Women" will be the first general topic considered under the head of "Legislative and Industrial Sections," and Mrs. Florence B. Kelly and Mrs. Stanton Blatch are the only Americans who will speak to the subject. Mrs. Cornelia Stewart Robinson will have the leading paper on "Trade Unionism"; Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Stetson will speak on "Equal Pay for Equal Work," and Mrs. Frederick Nathan will give an illustrated talk on "The Ethics of Spending Money." Mrs. Lillian M. Hollister will read a paper on "The Friendly Societies" connected with "Provident Schemes."

Nearly every country represented in the council will be heard from on the topic of "Parliamentary Enfranchisement of Women." The first paper will be read by Miss Susan B. Anthony; Mrs. Fannie H. Gaffney will speak on "Organized Work of Women in Public Life," and Mrs. Stanton Blatch on "Electoral and Administrative Disabilities."

A paper on "The Treatment of Women in Prisons" will be read by Mrs. Ellen C. Johnson, and the discussion opened by Mrs. Isabella C. Barrows. "Preventive Work in the United States" will be taken up by Mrs. Mary F. Lovell and Mrs. E. B. Grannis. "Women's Social Clubs" will have two able advocates in Mrs. William B. Lowe and Mrs. Jennie June Croly. Mrs. Frederick Nathan will speak on "Girls' Clubs." Dr. Mary Wood Allen will read a paper on "The Social Necessity for an Equal Moral Standard for Men and Women," and the Rev. Anna Howard Shaw will speak on "Temperance."

The agricultural section shows signs of being of exceptional interest. It is expected that Denmark will send a representative to speak on her butter-making; Holland on milk export and France on cheese production. Swanley College hopes to give a garden party to the agricultural and horticultural delegates. There will be a great evening meeting on temperance, to which the leading temperance-workers from all countries will send representatives. The Archbishop of Canterbury is expected to address this meeting. Among the noted Englishwomen who have consented to take the chair at some of the meetings are the Countess of Aberdeen, Lady Battersea, the Hon. Mrs. A. T. Lyttleton, Mrs. Sidney Webb, Mrs. Creighton and Mrs. Fawcett.

The social side of the affair promises much that is interesting to American women. The Duchess of Sutherland, who has consented to serve on the Hospitality Committee, has put the entertainment that she has offered into the committee's hands. The invited guests will be the international officers, delegates and invited speakers. A certain number of tickets may be purchased by members of the congress on formal application to the secretary. These will cost five shillings each. It is thought probable that the same arrangements will be carried on at the reception to be held by Lady Aberdeen at the end of the congress.

Invitations have been received from the Lady Warwick Hostel—the Countess of Warwick—and the College of Physical Training. The vice-chancellor of Cambridge, Dr. Hill, offers an invitation to Cambridge. Then there are a garden party given by Mrs. Felix Moscheles, at which a number of artists will be present; an afternoon entertainment by Mrs. Frederick Beer, and a meeting on June 21 at No. 125 Queen's Gate, when, by permission of Mrs. Charles Hancock, Lady Aberdeen and Lady Battersea will speak on the objects of the congress.

Under the charge of Mrs. Mary Wright Sewall, vice-president of the International Council of Women, and Mrs. Fannie Gaffney, president of the National Council of the United States, the American preparations for the congress are going forward with earnestness and enthusiasm. Mrs. Sewall will speak at the first meeting of the congress in Queen's Hall on June 27, and Susan B. Anthony will be heard at the second, on June 29. Hundreds of club women will sail from New York during the first two weeks in June. A handbook to the congress will contain besides the portraits of the president and other prominent women a map of London with all needed information as to the places and times of meetings.

A new and novel plan to raise money for charitable objects is suggested by Mr. W. L. Hatch, secretary of the Y. M. C. A., Columbia, S. C. It is something that will interest the local merchants. From \$100 to \$500 can be raised much easier than by entertainments. It will work well in the warm weather and deserves investigation by all in need of such help.

STATE FEDERATION NEWS.

KANSAS.

The fourth annual meeting of the Kansas State Social Science Federation at Junction City the last week in April is more than a pleasant memory. Delegates carried home with them a great deal of that element known as "inspiration," besides the practical knowledge gained by exchange of opinions on subjects that interest clubs in their respective localities—all this on the principle that "steel sharpeneth steel."

That the biennial taught women a great deal in the way of conducting a convention was evidenced in the methods at Junction City—not only theoretically adopted, but strictly adhered to. Then the cordial spirit of the Junction City women's clubs and the air of hospitality of that handsome clubhouse—all of this and much more will be recounted by delegates to the 4,000 women they represented, who in turn will make informal reports to their families, swelling the "interested list" into numbers that can scarcely be calculated.

If anyone is still under the impression that women only are interested in these conventions, he should have been present at the meeting Thursday afternoon, when Mrs. J. W. Spindler extended an invitation to the Federation to meet next May in Winfield. She was seconded by a telegram signed by the Commercial Club and business men of Winfield. This when read was received with applause and the invitation was accepted.

Even the election failed to bring about the perilous diversity of opinion usual upon official changes in so large an organization. Mrs. Bertrand Rockwell was urged to accept the nomination for president, which she declined. The standard bearers for the coming year are: President, Mrs. James Humphreys of Junction City; Vice-President, Mrs. Eugene F. Ware of Topeka; Corresponding Secretary, Miss Florence Rockwell of Junction City; Recording Secretary, Mrs. J. S. Benton of Fort Scott; Treasurer, Mrs. Hill P. Wilson of Lawrence; Auditor, Mrs. J. W. Spindler of Winfield; District Vice-Presidents: First, Mrs. D. H. Wilder of Hiawatha; Second, Mrs. Lena Fuller of Ottawa; Third, Mrs. A. F. Huse of Arkansas City; Fourth, Mrs. H. S. Graves of Emporia; Fifth, Mrs. Bertrand Rockwell of Junction City; Sixth, Mrs. L. D. Monroe of Hays City; Seventh, Mrs. G. W. Hodges of Hutchinson.

Diversity in sentiment was a commendable feature of the convention papers. The heavy encyclopediac venture was at a discount, and up-to-date considerations had the floor in the main.

Mrs. William Allen White of the Juntos of Emporia contributed her views of "Home Making and Housekeeping," and paid her respects to the young man or bachelor maid who conducts the average magazine departments on these two subjects. Mrs. White said:

Such pages invariably contain references to "a bright and cheery smile." We women are told that the true "home maker"—that is the man's pet word—as if a home were not made in partnership—the "true home maker" always meets every emergency, whether it be unexpected company to lunch or grease on the new parlor carpet, with "a bright and cheery smile." That bright and cheery smile is supposed not only to "light up the whole house with its holy presence," but is also supposed to remove stains, mend china, polish nickel plate, color butter and split kindling. That smile is supposed to furnish the kitchen with a fine line of cutlery and put a stock of staple and fancy groceries in the pantry. And the only blessed thing which that writing man gives the poor woman to help the smile, when the jell won't jell and the butter won't come, and the roast burns, and the cream sours, and the ice melts, and the servants leave, is the "gentle benediction of a woman's soothing presence."

"After the editor has imposed thus far upon his readers' common sense he feels justified—and indeed he is justified—in writing something in this strain: 'The true home maker is more than the household drudge, who is a slave to tyrannies of dust and imaginary dirt, who allows routine to conquer comfort, who immolates her family on the altar of monomania for exactly spotless environment, and geometrical ideal of order. The true home maker is she who by the helpfulness of her presence makes each subject of her kingdom feel happy in her domain and proud to be under her queenship. She will establish no rules, but will study the wants of each and all about her and so order her affairs that each may feel that the home is made for his comfort and built for his happiness.'

"Oh, we all know the man who wrote those lines: his hat is in the living room, his coat is in the dining room, his collar

circles the soap dish at the kitchen sink, his necktie is irrevocably lost, his meal times come festively along between a. m. and p. m. at intervals made by the caprices of his stomach.

"He is the man who writes those beautiful thoughts by Aunt Agatha, and addressed to young wives; he is the creature who has introduced this fine talk about the lovely qualities of the home maker, and who has started out to discredit the hard working, home-loving, painstaking housekeeper.

"That man has a sister, apparently. She it must be who writes those delightful articles which tell her readers how to make a \$20 hat from thirty-nine cents' worth of chiffon, seven cents' worth of violets and the silver buckle from a grandfather's old shoe. Any one so unfortunate as to have a grandfather thoughtless enough of posterity to wear cowhide boots and socks rather than silk stockings and buckled slippers, is, of course, beyond the pale, and must pay the price of ancestral folly. The same woman who writes these helpful millinery hints has another and more soulful mood, in which she discourses thus:

"No woman," she says, "should be the slave of her ice box; a resourceful woman finds liberty in her invention. The other day company appeared rather unexpectedly and found me with one small piece of cold fried round steak and a sauce dish of cold stewed rhubarb."

"But need I go into the sickening details of that meal; need I recite the minutiae of that woman's prevarications as she tells of heaping that sauce dish of stewed rhubarb with whipped cream, garnishing it with candied cherries and setting it away in the ice chest. How she made soup from that bit of round steak, a soup seasoned with an array of condiments that would decimate every grocery store in Kansas. How she minced the boiled steak after making the soup, and after mixing her steak with eggs, bread crumbs and minced parsley she turned out a variety of ragout or croquet which, properly garnished with olives and fancy figures cut from pickled beets, was something worth while. How she served a salad from two left over tomatoes, on some crisp young lettuce leaves—you know how we can all conjure up fresh tomatoes and crisp young lettuce from our inner consciousness and evolve mayonnaise dressing from the depths of necessity, when company comes. And because you know these things, to repeat the clatter which tells how from the piece of beef steak and sauce dish of rhubarb this wonderfully resourceful woman served a course luncheon on the rare bits of old china, an heirloom from her grandmother.

"And there is nothing that a Kansas woman, with a refractory oven and an incorrigible coal stove, with only skimmed milk and cold potatoes in the house, likes to hear so well as the story of the devices of the resourceful woman, sailing into her dining-car-like kitchen and rising above the base impediments of environment. Nothing will bring tears of joy to a good woman's eyes so quickly as to read these pathetic and highly improbable tales of hair breadth escapes from housewifely calamity, written in the hectic language of the woman's page by a poor, ignorant, benighted creature, who proved in every stroke of her typewriter that she never scaled a fish or washed a child in all her idyllic life.

"The problem of building a home is one that cannot be worked with rules; a woman's home is the reflection of her temperament. It can be nothing more, it is nothing less, and the sooner she broadens her mind and deepens her heart the sooner she will live happily and successfully. But if she goes around smiling like a Cheshire cat, and putting in her valuable time trying to be a benediction, while her husband and children are worrying through life on fried meats and baker's bread, she will find that a little more housekeeping and a little less home making would improve matters materially."

The only thing that will help the young wife is the saving grace of sanity, a blind faith in Providence and a determination not to take things too seriously. But if she goes into her new home vowing to be either a home maker or a housekeeper, if she has any theory to practice, any reform of things to accomplish, she will find herself a Tomlinson. "This ha' ye thought, and this ha' ye read, and this ha' ye heard men say."

Music, poetry and art were accorded two evenings in the exquisitely pretty opera house—ideal in their presentations. Mrs. Gaston Boyd of Newton and Mrs. Houston Whitside of Hutchinson gave papers on Music illustrated with song, and poems were contributed by Mrs. H. W. Roby of Topeka, Mrs. Cates and Mrs. Chambers of Chanute, Mrs. Toler of Wichita, Mrs. G. W. Hodges of Hutchinson, Mrs. Frances S. Carruth of Lawrence, Mrs. C. K. Raber and Miss Amanda T. Jones of Junction City, Miss Florence L. Snow of Neosho and Miss

Sara Schmucker of El Dorado. Miss Schmucker's poem, "First, the Worst," was a graphic review of the struggles of settlers in the new West, with a summing up of the blessings of the present.

Mrs. A. M. Nimmons of Lincoln, in a Round Table discussion on clubs from various standpoints, said in part:

With our complex civilization there is more literature and less leisure, and the demand is great for more unity and systematic methods. She who serves her club best is the member who helps to make the work responsive to individual needs, no matter what the outline infusing that spirit of hearty co-operation which leads onward and upward.

Mrs. Nimmons gave a review of the Social Science Club of Lincoln and its adoption this year of the Bay View educational system, which she fully indorsed. "Individually," she continued, "we may occupy but a small space in the club world, but by earnest effort our influence is felt. In this new age, if we make the most of our opportunities by association with bright minds and best hearts, we may embody Whittier's sentiment:

The riches of the commonwealth
Are free, strong minds and hearts of health,
And more to her than gold or grain,
The cunning hand, the cultured brain.

Mrs. J. S. Benton of Fort Scott told of some powerful enemies of the club movement. She said:

Among these are Emperor William and Edward Bok. Still the club survives.

But they of its own household deal it the hardest blows. The woman who talks in season and out of season, who offers up her family as a living sacrifice on the altars of her clubs, who is indifferent as to the condition of her skirts and has no solicitude regarding the angle of her hat, who attends mothers' meetings and child culture clubs while the street cradles her babies, and goes to cooking school while Bridget gets up a dinner that gives her husband another step on the way to suicide. Her sister who does not believe in or care for clubs of that ilk pays four dollars an hour to learn whist and plays high five for prizes in hot rooms afternoons in the week until she is on the verge of nervous prostration. Their mother before them used to attend missionary meetings and sewing class to make flannels for South Africa, while her children pinned up the rents in their garments. She hunted quiltings for miles the country over and engineered donation parties for the minister.

The fact really is, though, that the majority of the people who take her as an awful example do it because she lends herself to an argument or a story so well, perfectly conscious, meanwhile, that it is no more fair to make her the representative of the women who have made this movement resistless than to single out nettles growing among wheat as representative of the gracious grain because, forsooth, they came from the same field.

Mrs. D. S. Walling, auditor of the Woman's Club of Denver, gave a delightful informal talk relating to the home department work of that great club. She told of the kitchen garden plan carried on by twenty-four ladies in the beginning, and from which finally came the Colorado State Institution of Domestic Science. "The early training," Mrs. Walling said, "brought about home making, housekeeping, home-loving children. That which is usually considered drudgery is set before them in the light of an accomplishment. They are taught the chemistry of food and that cleanliness is next to godliness. They learn the work in detail, from lighting the fire to cooking a course dinner, in which the preparation of a crown rib roast is one of the final requirements."

The Federation adopted for its motto, "What they dare to dream of, dare to do." To the hearts of many mothers present came a thrill when a resolution was adopted sending greetings to the Kansas soldier boys in Manila and cordial congratulations to Brigadier General Funston. A request that the Twentieth regiment, Kansas Volunteers, might be permitted to return home via Vera Cruz was wired to General Alger.

Letters of greeting came to the Federation from Mrs. Belle M. Stoutenborough, ex-president of the Nebraska Federation; Mrs. Frances M. Ford of Omaha and Mrs. Sarah S. Platt, vice-president of the General Federation. There were also wired greetings and a response to the Iowa Federation, then in convention.

One of the many gratifying features of the Junction City Convention was that many new club members came to the front in informal discussions. The old-time tried and true members were present with their wealth of experience—a mag-

nificent balance power in the consideration of more or less weighty subjects, but the new contingent was eloquent of continued interest and a full appreciation of this goodly club heritage.—Rea S. McClure, Kansas City.

ARKANSAS.

The second annual meeting of the Arkansas Federation of Women's Clubs, which was held the last week in April, was a most glorious success from start to finish. Helena was in gala attire to welcome her guests from all over the state, and her hospitality was without measure. The opening night a magnificent reception was given at the home of Mrs. J. B. Pillow, president of the A. F. W. C., followed the next afternoon from five to seven by another beautiful reception given by Mrs. W. M. Neal and Mrs. W. B. Reeves at the beautiful home of Mrs. Reeves. They were assisted in receiving by all the officers. The same evening from 9 to 11 the Pacaha Club and King's Daughters gave a reception at the Ridge City Club, kindly put at their disposal by the gentlemen of the club. The next afternoon there was a delightful boat ride on the Mississippi, at which, as well as all the other functions, delightful refreshments were served. This was followed at night by a large party to hear the Andrews Opera Company in Fra Diavola. With all these delightful social affairs the business of the meeting went steadily on. The convention was convened in the Woman's Library Hall, a beautiful building owned by the women of Helena. About one hundred delegates were present. Magnificent addresses were made by Mrs. Righter, president Pacaha Club; Mrs. John R. Dale of Arkadelphia; Mrs. J. B. Pillow of Helena. A magnificent paper was also read by Mrs. Frederick Hanger. Little Rock should be duly proud of this fair daughter, as she was without opposition and with great enthusiasm made the new president of the A. F. W. C. The following are lists of the new officers and the standing committees:

President, Mrs. Frederick Hanger, Little Rock; Vice-President, Mrs. William H. McHenry, Lonoke; Recording Secretary, Mrs. John R. Dale, Arkadelphia; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. William M. Neal, Helena; Treasurer, Mrs. David Beiter, Hot Springs; Auditor, Mrs. N. M. Barnett, Conway. Directors, Mrs. J. B. Pillow, Helena; Mrs. F. L. Wisdom, Texarkana; Mrs. Helen M. Norton, Little Rock; Mrs. Max Meyer, Van Buren. Standing Committees: Education and Publication, Mrs. Neil Carothers, Camden; Mrs. J. H. Hinemon, Pine Bluff; Mrs. Henry Martin, Little Rock. Household Economics, Mrs. Jennie Beauchamp, Little Rock; Mrs. R. H. Wall, Marianna; Miss Nellie Hyatt, Monticello. Club Extension, Mrs. W. B. Folsom, Brinkley; Mrs. E. H. Conner, Augusta; Miss Ida Bariden, Conway. Reform and Village Improvement, Mrs. P. H. Ellsworth, Hot Springs; Mrs. W. L. Baugh, Searcy; Mrs. N. M. Gibson, Crawfordville. Music and Art, Mrs. William Ayres Cook, Little Rock; Mrs. P. A. Skein, Texarkana; Mrs. Edward Green, Mena. Special Legislative Committee, Mrs. Clara McDiarmid, Mrs. Jennie Beauchamp, Mrs. L. P. Thomas.

Mrs. Hanger's address, which was entitled "The Evolution of the American Home," was so brilliant that we shall publish it entire in the next number of *The Club Woman*.

NEW JERSEY.

The spring meeting of the New Jersey State Federation of Women's Clubs was held at the First Presbyterian Church of Rutherford, May 11, the handsome edifice being decorated with palms and spring flowers. In spite of the rain, several hundred women from various sections of the state were present, and the little blue and gold county delegation banners showed representatives to be in attendance from fourteen counties.

The meeting began with an organ prelude by Mrs. C. Blakeslee of the Woman's Reading Club of Rutherford, and a prayer by the Rev. Antoinette Brown Blackwell of New York. The meeting was called to order by Mrs. Emily E. Williamson, president of the State Federation. Addresses of welcome followed by Mrs. H. G. Bell, president of the Woman's Reading Club of Rutherford; Miss S. Elizabeth Demarest, president of the Monday Afternoon Club of Passaic, and Mrs. For-dyce J. Suderly, president of the Woman's Literary Club of Arlington, who presented to the president, on behalf of her club, a bouquet of lilies of the valley and violets, tied with violet and white ribbon.

In her response, Mrs. Williamson accepted the greetings extended, and made an earnest appeal for further work on the part of the women's clubs. The crying needs among women today, she said, were the cultivation of thought and the elimination of self-consciousness; and she urged continued effort among the women's clubs for higher ideals, so that the very name of women's clubs would stand for purity, high aims and the ability to think clearly and independently.

Mrs. Elizabeth B. Vermilye of Englewood, first vice-president of the Federation, after a strong anti-Mormon speech, introduced the following resolution, which was adopted unanimously:

"Resolved, That the Federation of Women's Clubs of the State of New Jersey does hereby protest against the continuance of B. H. Roberts, polygamist, in a seat in the National Congress, as a member from the state of Utah, and that the said protest shall be communicated to the State Representatives, with a request that they shall use all influence to secure the expulsion of the said B. H. Roberts."

A discussion as to the relations between employers and domestic servants, led by Mrs. Julia Wells, president of the Short Hills Women's Club, was followed by a brisk talk on "Kindergartens: Are They Worth While?" led by Miss Mary McKeen of Camden, chairman of the State Kindergarten Committee of the Federation, the speakers being almost unanimous in advocating the kindergarten.

An invitation from the Woman's Research Club of Atlantic City for the Federation to hold its next meeting in that place was received and accepted by the Board, and then the meeting adjourned for luncheon.

The afternoon session began soon after 2 o'clock, about two hundred additional delegates and visitors having arrived. An organ prelude by Mrs. Blakeslee was followed by piano music and singing. Excellent music, indeed, was a strong feature of the day's program.

Professor Edward Howard Griggs of the University of California delivered a fine address on "The Child and the Race." He urged that a settled, regular environment was essential to a child's best development; that changes of home and school are harmful; that a child's imagination should be developed, not repressed. "Infinite patience is necessary," he said, "in dealing with children. Thank heaven the mother has it; but those a little further removed need to acquire more of this admirable quality in their dealings with children." In literature for children, the speaker urged fables, tales from mythology and fairy stories based on sound ethics; quoted Aristotle that "poetry is truer than history," and said that "to put Ibsen and Goethe into the hands of children is to invite corruption."

At the close of the lecture there was a discussion of child culture, led by Mrs. J. A. McClary of Rahway, the latter reading a paper with this as the central thought: "You cannot make your babe a child of God; he was that when he was given to you."

Professor Griggs answered several questions by the delegates, and there was a rising vote of thanks to the women's clubs of Rutherford, Passaic and Arlington, at whose invitation the Federation had met in Rutherford.

A feature of the meeting was the presence of several little girls who acted as pages and messengers. They were daughters of Rutherford club members.

ALABAMA.

To "pass away in music" is a fitting close, perhaps, to a woman's convention. Be this as it may, the closing concert at the Masonic Temple seemed the crowning effort of the entertainment committee of the Alabama Federation of Women's Clubs. The soloists at the Clara Schumann Society gave exquisitely songs most difficult and songs most simple, while the choir rendered concerted music with a perfection rarely achieved by amateurs. Indeed, the gracious ladies who entertained the Federation this year "lead the rest" of Alabama in culture, and their charming hospitality is the effervescence of the spirit of generations of "colonial dames."

The president, Mrs. Craighead, is a Mobile lady, and has as much right to be proud of her own as they have to be proud of her. A charming Boston lady was heard to say that the women here, in the conservatism that tempered their progress, in the gentleness that companioned their courage, in the grace and wit that illumined their fine sense, and in many a sweet, attractive charm, reminded her of the women of her native

city. A resident here will know that this meant as much as would be conveyed by a Mobile lady visiting Boston and making a similar remark, with exchange in position of the places compared.

Mrs. H. T. Inge, in the address of welcome, on the morning of the fourth, won cordial applause, and Mrs. L. J. Haley responded with words that expressed the feelings of all.

The annual address of the president brought vividly before us the purposes for which we had met. She wore a dress and bonnet made by the Girls' Industrial School of Montevallo, pansy-hued, to match the Federation colors. Had the girls been present to see its becomingness and the grace with which the costume was worn, their labor of love would have met its full reward.

On the first day reports of credentials committee, of treasurer and corresponding secretary were proof of vitality and growth in federated work.

The report on the Official Organ was of especial interest, for heretofore this report each year had been failure to establish our own, and rejection of space in private newspaper, and it was known that one would be presented to the Federation by its owner, Mrs. E. H. Fitzpatrick of Montgomery, who will be remembered by all who met her at the Biennial as "the Alabama club woman." It was she who started "Woman's Work," which she has now given to the Federation.

The president stated that the business before the Federation was to fix the representation of a new kind of club in Alabama, a department club of nearly three hundred members—the Woman's Club of Birmingham. The average size of Alabama clubs is thirty members. Mrs. Cabaniss moved to have similar representation up to twenty-five and then one vote for every additional fifty members. This motion was gaining favor when some of the members of the club under discussion claimed that the report of the credentials committee being accepted, the Woman's Club was in, and in on the same footing as the rest, and that the "understanding" in executive board (which admitted it) that it came in subject to adjustment of its representation by the other clubs was imperative, and the notice sent out to directors that this adjustment would be made does not bind now. The old clubs held differently, but urged that if a parliamentary mistake had been made in giving admission before settling their basis, then we should not abide by mistakes, but correct them, and never allow one part, by reason of overwhelming members or for any reason, a dominant position in the union, but should find a way to adjust the basis of representation so that every club community should have equal rights and equal voice.

In the afternoon session we were edified by a practical discourse on Village Improvement, by Mrs. A. R. Locke of Greensboro, and highly entertained by a sparkling paper on "Women's Clubs from a Man's Standpoint," by Mrs. E. C. Payne of New Decatur.

The evening session made glad all hearts, for it was then that Mrs. R. D. Johnston (cousin of our Hobson) announced the securing of the appropriation for the boys' reformatory and the granting of its charter, and gave without notes, in charming conventional style, the story of how all was accomplished.

A debate followed on "The Eternal Feminine," engaged in by four of the most brilliant women of Birmingham—Mrs. A. J. Reilly, Mrs. J. H. Phillips, Mrs. S. L. Ledbetter and Mrs. W. S. Lovell.

The address of the distinguished guest of the Federation, Mrs. W. B. Lowe, was fine and forceful. She closed with a graceful invitation to Alabama to join the General Federation, coupled with the delightful assurance that she would be "proud of Alabama."

A motion to accept, made by Mrs. E. H. Fitzpatrick and seconded by Mrs. E. P. Morrisette, was lost, and motion to postpone action carried.

Wednesday morning was given to committee reports, to discussion of "How to Increase Club Revenues," led by Mrs. J. A. Reeves; to an essay on "The Province of Literary Criticism," by Miss Frances Holley of Selma, and closed with a paper from Mrs. Peter Bryce of Tuscaloosa on "The Dead Past or the Living Present."

On Wednesday evening came a "Symposium on Woman," by three Mobilians and one Sheffield lady. Mrs. J. G. Mann led, and told in scholarly language of the ancient woman; Mrs. Batre discussed in fine style the mediaeval woman; Miss Amant Semmes painted in words the modern woman, whose charm is exceeded only by the reality she herself presents; and Mrs. Fossick of Sheffield brought the house adoring and delighted to the feet of the future woman.

The first number Thursday morning was the report of the committee on education, made by Mrs. Morrisette, and the three resolutions whose passage she secured were as follows:

1. To secure at the hands of the coming constitutional convention educational qualification law for county superintendents.

2. To have a central committee on education, assisted by one from every club.

3. To have a committee of three who shall investigate kindergartens and spread abroad a sentiment favorable to making them a part of our public school system.

"The Natural Woman and Her Fine Responsibilities" struck a fine note of character in every relation of life, emphasizing the necessity of maintaining individual standards whose aggregate is the club standard, the country's standard, and "The Use and Abuse of the Human Voice" was read by Miss Griel of Montgomery.

The entertainments provided for the visitors were on a magnificent scale, and the first gentlemen of the city, Mayor Bush, Hon. J. C. Clarke, Hon. E. L. Russell and many more acted as a committee of reception.

Mrs. Weems, president of the Mississippi Federation, received much attention. She was introduced to the convention just after the introduction of Mrs. Lowe, who made a few delightful remarks.

Though a visitor I am yet a member of the Federation, and modesty forbids a full expression of my pride in Alabama women.—Mary E. Sheridan, 732 Monroe street, Montgomery, Ala.

IOWA.

The third Biennial of the Iowa Federation of Women's Clubs was held in Burlington, by invitation of the Burlington Federation of Women's Clubs, on the 3d, 4th and 5th of May. It was undoubtedly the most successful convention the organization has held. Press reporters who came expecting to make sport of some of the proceedings sent the most glowing, complimentary reports to their papers, and every Burlington man not already a supporter of women's clubs straightway became a most zealous convert.

An informal council of workers was held in the parlors of the Delano, the Federation headquarters, Tuesday evening, for the benefit of those delegates who had already arrived in the city. Short talks were given by prominent club women on such topics as University Extension, City Federations, Limited or Unlimited Clubs, Text Books or Original Work, Parliamentary Drill, and the Out-of-Door Club.

The formal opening of the convention occurred Wednesday morning at ten o'clock in the First Presbyterian Church, which had been handsomely decorated with palms, ferns, azaleas and roses. The sunlight streamed through the richly stained windows upon several hundred earnest faces. The president, Mrs. G. F. Van Vechten of Cedar Rapids, called the meeting to order and introduced Mrs. Mary S. Huston of Burlington, who offered the invocation. Mrs. Martha C. E. Illick, president of the Burlington Federation, very eloquently welcomed the Federation to Burlington, dwelling upon the bond of interest which united the visitors and hostesses, their association together in their clubs, whose aim is to cultivate the intellect and the heart and to develop the executive forces of woman's nature. To such a body of women working together to attain the highest ideals of womanhood, Burlington extended its hands in greeting and opened its homes. Mrs. M. H. B. Peters of Des Moines, vice-president of the I. F. W. C., responded to this most gracious welcome, expressing the pleasure of the Federation in visiting this historic spot. The rest of the morning was taken up with the reports of the recording and corresponding secretaries, Mrs. Grace Blythe of Mason City and Miss Jessie B. Waite of Burlington, the report of the treasurer, Mrs. Mabel V. Dixon Hutchinson of Ottumwa, of the auditor, Mrs. Helen M. Hawley of Manchester, and the address of the president. The corresponding secretary's report showed 181 clubs in good standing, with a membership of about 5500 and studying a great variety of subjects. The treasurer's books proved the Federation's finances to be in an unusually prosperous condition. The president's address was full of timely suggestions. She favored unlimited clubs, annual meetings of the Federation, that all officers be not elected at one time, that some members of standing committees hold over, and gave other excellent advice.

The afternoon session, presided over by the vice-president, was given up to the reports of the standing committees, viz., the reciprocity bureau, art, village improvement, library, edu-

cational and badge committees and of the journalist and historian. These committees are working faithfully and doing a great deal of good.

Wednesday evening the Burlington Federation tendered their visitors a reception in the Elks' lodge rooms. It was an elaborate function and was attended by over four hundred guests. In the receiving line, besides the state officers, were Mrs. Illick, Miss Alice French of Davenport (Octave Thanet) and Miss Gertrude Coburn of Ames. Such a notable gathering of women had never been seen in Burlington before, for the finest women of the state were there, women who have made names for themselves in literary and educational life, women whose influence in the highest social circles is not to be overlooked, earnest, cultured women from every walk in life.

At the Thursday morning session Mrs. Fannie P. Clark of Des Moines gave a report of the Denver Biennial. Greetings from the W. C. T. U. of Iowa, from the Stars and Stripes chapter of the D. A. R., and the P. E. O. Society of Burlington were extended by Burlington women, and later the National Council of Women sent its greetings by its representative, Mrs. Maria Purdy Peck of Davenport. The press women of the state then entertained the convention with one of the most enjoyable hours of the entire biennial, relating their interesting experiences, telling how they worked, discussing the branches of newspaper work in which women most excel, and concluding with a character sketch, written and read by a talented Iowa woman, Mrs. Maria C. Weed of West Union.

Mrs. Sara A. Hubbard of Chicago was on the program for the afternoon session and gave an interesting talk on "Our Kinfolk in Feathers." It was a revelation to many of the women present, for the average woman's knowledge of birds is very meagre. Mrs. Hubbard is such an entertaining speaker that she aroused her audience's enthusiasm very easily. Mrs. Clara Cooley of Dubuque and Miss Leoni McMillan of Oskaloosa discussed clearly and helpfully the question of how the State Federation of Women's Clubs can best serve the interests of individual clubs.

Thursday evening was given over to a musicale and to an address by Miss Alice French of Davenport on the "Perils and Opportunities of American Club Women." She talked ably of trusts and combines, of their power and dangers, and proved that there are economic problems that concern woman no less than man. There is no woman writer perhaps more able to talk of such questions than Miss French; she knows whereof she speaks, and her audience recognized the fact.

The Friday morning session was a literary feast. Miss Coburn, head of the department of domestic economy in the State Agricultural College at Ames, talked of "Girls' Training for Woman's Work." She spoke earnestly in behalf of the average girl who needs to know those things which are to make her home a happy one, and whose education in these lines should not be neglected. Mrs. Minnie P. Campbell of Malvern made an earnest plea for the study of household economics in our women's clubs, which struck so responsive a chord in the hearts of her hearers that later a resolution was passed establishing a standing committee of Household Economics in the Federation.

"Mothers" and "Children" were the tender subjects which engaged the attention of those earnest women during the remainder of the morning and for an hour in the afternoon. Mrs. Edith McGrath of Keokuk spoke on the "Work and Hope of Our Mothers' Club." Mrs. Alice C. Baily of Des Moines talked of the relation of mother and child. Mrs. Adaline M. Payne of Nevada gave a noble, high-minded, serene and helpful exposition of the place and duties of the modern wife and mother, under the attractive title of "A Modern Martha." It was an address which every woman in our land ought to be privileged to hear. Mrs. Belle Stoutenborough of Plattsmouth, Neb., talked on "A Mother's Influence." Her address was full of tenderness and love, and most of the audience were in tears when she closed. The kindergarten in our public schools was ably discussed by Mrs. L. M. Hardman of Council Bluffs and Mrs. G. B. Little of Burlington.

At the afternoon session the election of officers occurred, resulting as follows: President, Mrs. Mabel V. Dixon Hutchinson, Ottumwa; vice-president, Mrs. Martha C. E. Illick, Burlington; recording secretary, Miss Grace Horsh, Creston; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Alice C. Baily, Des Moines; treasurer, Miss Caroline Dodge, Council Bluffs; auditor, Mrs. Warren Garst, Coon Rapids. The delegates to the Biennial in 1900 of the General Federation were also elected as follows: Mrs. Mabel V. Dixon Hutchinson, Ottumwa; Miss Alice French,

Davenport; Mrs. Maria Weed, West Union; Mrs. R. P. Dart, Des Moines, Mrs. J. J. Seerley, Burlington; Mrs. G. F. Van Vechten, Cedar Rapids; Mrs. Hemenway, Cedar Falls; Miss McMillan, Oskaloosa; Mrs. Fletcher, Marshalltown; Mrs. J. W. Rich, Iowa City; Mrs. Isabell Mayne, Emmetsburg.

The closing exercises occurred Friday evening. A musical feast, a short address by Mrs. Stoutenborough in place of Mrs. Henrotin, who at the last moment found it impossible to attend, the reading of the resolutions and the introduction of the new officers made up the program of a most delightful evening. Throughout the whole convention the musical numbers were no small part of the sessions. The best talent in the state was offered to a thoroughly appreciative audience. Mrs. Frances Striegl Burke of Des Moines, Miss Nellie McNett of Ottumwa and Miss Frances Wyman of Burlington are all known as pianists of remarkable ability. Miss Gertrude Potwin of Corning is a violinist of unusual talent and Mrs. L. R. Cameron of Davenport, Miss Phoebe Ara Reade of Mason City, Madam Rosa Werthmueller, Mrs. Carrie Schramm and Miss Anna Schlapp, all of Burlington are well and favorably known as vocalists, most of them ladies possessing more than a statewide reputation. Numerous social functions added to the pleasures of the convention and a most accommodating spell of almost perfect weather added the last touch to the success of the Biennial. The former president steps out of office, having won the love and admiration of every Iowa woman. Her true womanliness, her executive ability, her faithfulness and loyalty to the cause have gained for her the unanimous favor which she deserves. She is of the highest type of womanhood and to know her is a privilege for any one. The new president is a much younger woman, but one who thus early has proved her ability by her efficient service as treasurer of the I. F. W. C. for two terms. She, too, is a truly womanly woman, very gracious and attractive in her manner, and in every way fitted for the high office to which she has been called. A future still brighter than its prosperous past seems to be before the I. F. W. C.

Jessie B. Waite.

The Century will issue three special numbers: June, "Out-of-Doors Number"; July, "The Story-tellers' Number"; and August, "Midsummer and Travel Number." An article by Henry van Dyke on "Fisherman's Luck," and a dozen striking pictures of Niagara Falls by the artist Castaigne, are two of the features of the June issue.

Several readers of The Club Woman have quoted the beautiful "symphony" used in the "Mellowing of Occasion" for April and ascribed it to the editor of this periodical. Much as we would like to claim the authorship of so exquisite a thing, modesty forbids. It was written by William Ellery Channing.

Oklahoma and Indian Territory celebrated their first annual meeting May 19, bringing together four hundred bright, active clubwomen.

Royal is the most economical Baking Powder, no matter how low others are sold, because being of greater leavening strength it goes further. Besides, Royal safeguards the food against alum from which low grade, low-priced powders are made.

FROM OREAD INSTITUTE.

A LETTER brimful of common sense and replete with novel yet perfectly practical suggestions, appeared in the Worcester, Mass., Spy of May 12. The letter was written by a Brooklyn, N. Y., woman to President Henry D. Perky of the Oread Institute, the school of domestic science in Worcester. The ability of the writer is manifest in every line of her letter, which also shows her to be a woman alive to the wisdom and necessity of a better knowledge of the requirements of American household life. But let the letter tell its own purpose, omitting the name:

Mr. Henry D. Perky:

Dear Sir—I am very much interested in the work of the Oread Institute, of which I am just beginning to know something through your catalogue and the Vital Question. You have said that you are disappointed in the mothers' congress in that it pays too much attention to the child's mental growth and too little to the child's physical growth. I agree with you.

Intelligent and schooled women of my acquaintance, young matrons with families of growing children are all of them without exception interested in literature, music, or some other art, in anything else than domestic science or in the physical development of their children.

When they attend their literary club they are not in condition to either give or take even literature, for they are fagged out—have been up all night with wakeful children or are themselves victims of dyspepsia or some other ill. The fact that Mrs. So and So's children are never sick, etc., causes them surprise, and they say "How wonderful! What luck they have with children," etc. The fact that Mrs. So and So is not able to join their club after repeated invitations, causes them one and all to say, "What a pity that such a clever woman should so tie herself to children."

When these same women call upon one another socially, do they as a rule discuss the literary topics of which they profess to be so knowing? They do not. Their talk is of their ailments, their clothes or their servants—or if they be a little beyond the average and more mature they talk of their rights and those things, of everything, in fact, but the vital question.

The work that you purpose doing at Oread Institute will cause a revolution in housekeeping, I hope. Is there not some hope of kitchen work attracting intelligent and educated women? Would it not be a good thing if your graduates could create some of them, a calling like this, for instance:—

I feel myself only half competent to run my small establishment in the best way for the comfort and happiness of my family. I want the benefit of the very latest method, but not being able to go away from little children who need my care, for the purpose of learning these things, I send to Oread Institute, making known to its principals my needs. They send me a fully qualified woman who will spend, say a week or two weeks at my house. She will carefully note the manner of living, the running of the house, the servant, everything that goes on relating to its domestic economy. She will then confer with me, pointing out errors, suggesting changes, giving reasons, and help me to start on a correct basis. Such an opening would be a new field for graduates, a boon to housekeepers, and I think the one taking it up would have many calls. I have always said to my husband that I far rather earn ten dollars than have the responsibility of spending that amount. People have such an absurd idea of economy.

To get the greatest return from the force expended is

economy. It is essentially the result of action and not of passivity. He is economical who, in the matter of food, for example, can get the greatest return in nutritive value, in taste, etc., out of the material used; not he who uses inferior or less material than is necessary for the purpose intended. So in the matter of time—he does not economize his time who can say, only, that no day has a spare moment. Has the force expended at each moment given back its equivalent or more in life and character? That is the point.

I shall not permit myself to write more, not knowing what its reception will be, but I trust that you may sense my feeling of the almost total lack of the proper training of women for household work.

One of the first thoughts that spring from an analysis of this letter is that the first requisite toward supplying the information of the average American home is a knowledge of the various food products that find their way to the dining-room table. The practical value of any food is determined not by the amount of nourishment it furnishes to eight, ten or twelve elements of the body, but by the amount supplied to the entire fourteen elements of which the human body consists. The whole philosophy of eating is to know that the food eaten, whether singly or in combination, contains those principles of nutrition that the entire elements of the body demand for their continued growth and maintenance. That person is not well fed, no matter how elaborate and sumptuous the repast, who arises from the table with even a single element of the body unprovided for, though all the others have a surfeit. The single unenriched element determines the condition and power of the whole living machine called the human body. To know what are naturally and perfectly organized foods and what are disorganized is and must ever remain the fundamental principle of correct housekeeping. To know the functions of any food product must or should be the first lesson in a true domestic science.

What are the lessons of nature along this line? The adaptability and universality of wheat in temperate and semi-tropical climes plainly proves it to be nature's standard force. The science of chemistry as plainly proves that the wheat kernel contains all the nutritive principles of which the human body is composed. It therefore follows that he who eats wheat nourishes the whole fourteen elements of the body, thereby enabling each element to perform the work assigned to it. The human body is thus kept in normal, healthy action. Illness, in other words, a bodily ailment, is the inability of some one or more elements to perform an allotted task.

Seeing the natural power of wheat to nourish the entire human system, is it not the height of folly to deprive it of any of its nutritive properties? Yet that is just what people have been permitting for generations. White flour is simply a fashion. Pulverized wheat kernel if made snow-white looks better in the estimation of many than the natural color of the grain. Fifty years ago Sylvester Graham sounded an alarm against white flour, telling that it was white only at the expense of some of its most valued principles of nutrition, and because he told this truth a mob of Boston bakers tried to prevent his speaking in that city. But in this day there is a food product that contains all the nutritive properties, and that without the life-destructive process of grinding. It is the shredded whole wheat biscuit, which from the nature of its manufacture cannot be adulterated or in any manner impaired. Mothers who desire to have their children secure perfect physical, soul and mental growth and development have the means to this end in this perfect food, which nourishes the entire body.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

The meeting of the Black Hills Federation which was held at Hot Springs, May 12th, was largely attended. The Federation was delightfully entertained by the Travelers' Club, assisted by the Shakespeare, both of Hot Springs. At the business session, at ten o'clock, interesting reports were given by the presidents of the various clubs, stating the plan and progress of the work in each club. While listening to these reports one could not but be impressed with the thought that the women of the Hills are improving the opportunities which the present so freely offers. A resolution was passed favoring the disarming of the nations, as suggested by the Czar.

The afternoon meeting was held in College Hall, which was decorated with the national colors and potted plants for the occasion. At the appointed time the president, Mrs. Connors, took the chair, presiding. The address of welcome from the Travelers' Club was given by Mrs. W. W. Stewart, and Miss Coe made a very graceful response. A paper by Sarah (J.) Brierly of Sturgis was conceded to be one of the best ever read at a meeting of the Federation. "Household Economics; the Fundamental Science," was the subject and was handled in a very original way. Mrs. Thornby gave a reading from Shakespeare's play, "Measure for Measure," which was followed by a paper by Mrs. F. H. Brown of Whitewood, "How to Bring Up a Husband," which caused a great deal of merriment. The recipes given for cooking a husband might prove interesting: First, catch the husband; never roast; not good in a stew. Cook with gentleness, have a good easy fire of love, unselfishness, and much patience; be sure that no jealousy or suspicion is in the fuel, as it causes the fire to flare up and spoil the dish; have it kindled with wisdom. Will not boil over unless watched too closely by the cook. Keep gently stirring all the time. Don't put in all the sugar in the beginning, use with discretion, yet plentifully until done. Never try with a fork. Serve according to the golden rule, without capers.

An evening of art with the Travelers' Club at the Hotel Evans, May 12th, was a great treat. The walls of one of the large reception rooms were entirely covered with pictures, many of them copies of our most noted paintings; also hand-made laces, tapestries and embroideries. Tables were standing about the room covered with beautiful and rare bric-a-brac.

The next meeting will be held in Whitewood in November of this year. The subject to be discussed then will be "Art," one paper being presented by the Shakespeare Club of Hot Springs, and one by the Deadwood Woman's Club.

At the May meeting a motion was carried to make the first president of the Federation, Mrs. Belle Hammond, who successfully presided for two years, first honorary president of the Federation.

THE SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY FEDERATION, CALIFORNIA.

The San Joaquin Valley Federation of Woman's Clubs held the second annual meeting in Hanford, April 26, 27, 28 and 29.

On the evening of the 26th delegates met the credential committee and received their badges, after which was a delightful reception to officers and delegates, ending in a banquet, which had been prepared by the Kings County club women, and will long be remembered by all so fortunate as to be present.



Twenty-five Dollar Sale.

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Thursday morning the regular session was called to order by Miss Emma Fox, president. In her address of welcome she referred to the success this organization had met and predicted a bright future. The address of welcome was responded to by Miss Nellie Boyd, ex-president of the Federation and president of the Parlor Lecture Club of Fresno.

Presidents from the seventeen clubs represented then made two minute reports of the progress their clubs had made during the year. One new club has joined the Federation, making eighteen clubs now enrolled. The Bach Music Club was not represented, owing to illness in the club.

Thursday's program was then carried out.

Thursday evening Kings County gave visiting delegates and clubs a reception. A fine local program was rendered and delicate refreshments served.

Friday evening was devoted to a symposium. Subjects: "Women Under the Old Civilization"; "Women Under the Christian Civilization." These were both excellent papers. The following sub-divisions were five minute talks: (a) Women in the Learned Professions. (b) In Literature. (c) In Science. (d) In Music. (e) In Art. (f) In Philanthropy. These were given by members of different clubs, and were very interesting. This session was open to the public, and the Opera House was filled.

Saturday, the last day of the sessions, was very interesting. Papers followed by discussions occupied the morning, with a few moments for unfinished business.

The afternoon was devoted to papers and discussions on children, How to Cultivate Good Morals, Thrift, Result of Child Study, and so on. The officers elected for the ensuing year were as follows: President, Mrs. R. N. Stevens, Bakersfield; Vice-President, Mrs. M. K. Harris, Fresno; Recording Secretary, Mrs. L. Lawrence, Visalia; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Brown, Bakersfield; Treasurer, Mrs. Holser, Le-moore. The Federation was invited to hold its third annual session in Bakersfield.

This organization declared in favor of State Federation, though not ready for final action.—Louie E. Dodge.

MICHIGAN.

The spring board meeting of the Michigan Federation was held in Lansing, April 18 and 19, in charge of the president

Mrs. Martha A. Keating. One of the most important moves was the appointment of an industrial committee to investigate state labor laws relating to sanitation and protection for women and children, to secure enforcement of laws; to interest the State Federation in meetings called in the interest of social and industrial progress, and to find out labor conditions in their respective localities.

Mrs. Emma J. Rose of Mason, chairman of the legislative committee, and Mrs. Alex. Custard of Mendon, chairman of household economics committee, appeared before the board on the forenoon of the 19th and reported work done and planned.

By a happy coincidence the bill providing for women physicians in certain state institutions passed the House while the board was in session, and the members of the board had an opportunity to shake hands with some of the senators and representatives who had shown most interest in securing the passage of this bill.

The date of the next annual meeting in Jackson was not decided upon.

TEXAS.

Texas is a mammoth state. Its "backwoods" sweep away from its centers in all directions, yet in the crudest village a club exists. Isolated, the development of these clubs would be limited to the intellectual scope of the community, but brought in contact with clubs of higher purpose and broader work, the humblest club may find definite ideals, above and beyond itself, toward which it may work.

The papers read at the Federation were excellent, showing thought and cultivation. A few were witty and were responded to by storms of applause.

The reports of the eighty federated clubs of the state show mostly literary work, ancient and modern history, literature, modern travel, a sprinkling of scientific research, a great deal of Shakespeare, some parliamentary drill. A few clubs have taken up Village Improvement, others are interested in the protection of birds and the planting of trees. One South Texas lady ventured to suggest that it was useless to rob our hats of their solitary birds, when our men in an afternoon's meet would shoot a thousand for pleasure. This seemed reasonable, but the Federation returned to the consideration of the "mote" in their own eye, leaving their brothers' "beam" till another time.

Many clubs have begun libraries, their reports varying from 20 to 700 volumes. One delegate reported that her club's library graced the corner of her husband's store. Many clubs keep their books in the house of some one member.

San Antonio advised department clubs that there should be a clubhouse owned by the club women of each town. The department club of San Antonio owns its building, fitted with parlor, kitchen and cupboard. Denison also owns its clubhouse, built mostly by gifts from the "new man."

The mannish woman did not appear during the convention, and woman's rights organizations are disqualified by the constitution. All in all, there was nothing said or done that could have shocked our gentle grand-dames.

The Federation spread its wings so as to cover musical clubs, Village Improvement, Kindergarten and Mothers' clubs, and in fact all clubs without propaganda.

Much of the harmony of the convention was due to the grace and tact of the presiding officer, Mrs. Rotan of Waco, and the house applauded and cheered their regard for her whenever opportunity offered. Mrs. Terrell, the incoming president, has done much practical library work and is well known and esteemed by the entire state.

The Wednesday Club of Galveston, assisted by the Echo Club and the Ladies' Musical Club, entertained the delegates, and each stranger was welcomed, fed and feasted after the manner of the returned prodigal, and then sent home with the echo of sweet songs in the heart.

If the Woman's Federation of Clubs were not already so popular it might get out the following advertisement with much truth:

"Old wives made young. Dull wives polished up. Lazy wives spurred on. Meddling wives given work. Women, bright and young, insured against the rust of inaction, etc., etc."

But it does not need advertising, for its strength is not in numbers.

Zollie L. Jones.

The new officers of the Texas Federation are: Mrs. J. C. Terrell, Fort Worth, President; Miss Eleanor Brackenridge of

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MASSACHUSETTS.

At the invitation of the Natick Woman's Club, the seventh annual meeting of the State Federation will be held in the Congregational Church, Natick, on Tuesday, June 6, 1899, at 10.30 a. m. The program follows:

Morning Session—Report of the Secretary; Report of the Treasurer; Reports of Standing Committees: Education, Social Service, Household Science, Music; Report of Delegate to the C. C. C.; Election of Officers.

Afternoon Session—Roll-call; Address of the President; Short Reports of the Council of the General Federation of Women's Clubs at Philadelphia; Discussion. All members of the clubs forming the State Federation may attend this meeting, but only delegates can vote on business matters.

GEORGIA.

The formation of the Atlanta City Federation is one of the recent important advances of the club movement in Georgia. Mrs. Julius Brown is the president.

The recently elected officers of the Atlanta Woman's Club for 1899-1900 are: President, Mrs. Burton Smith; First Vice-President, Mrs. James Jackson; Second Vice-President, Mrs. E. S. Munford; Recording Secretary, Mrs. B. S. Drake; Corresponding Secretary, Miss Alice Baxter; Treasurer, Mrs. George W. Harrison.

The wonderful advance in library work in Georgia is due to Miss Anne Wallace of Atlanta and Mrs. Eugene Heard of Middleton. Miss Wallace, as "the girl in the pink shirt waist," and that already stands for everything that is charming, has made a national reputation. As for Mrs. Heard, the work she is doing in connection with the Seaboard Air Line Railroad is so far reaching in its results that she too must be called a public benefactor. Mrs. William King and Mrs. McCabe of the Atlanta Woman's Club are both doing notable work in their own departments, and there is hardly a club in the Georgia Federation that is not bravely working in the interests of the library movement in the state.

The Georgia Federation of Woman's Clubs will hold its field day Thursday, July 6th, at 10 o'clock a. m. and 8.30 p. m. Dr. Thomas Dixon will lecture at 4.30 p. m.

WASHINGTON.

The next annual meeting of the Washington State Federation will be held in Seattle, June 20, 21, 22. The board of directors and the Seattle City Federation, which has charge of the local arrangements, are working together for the success of the meeting, and it promises to be well attended. The program is very handsomely printed and shows a fine order of exercises, with an elegant reception to delegates and visitors. Prof. Franklin B. Gault of the Idaho State University is among the speakers. His subject will be "The Woman's Club from the Man's Standpoint." "Applied Sociology," "Hygienic House-keeping," "Manual Training and Household Economics in the Public Schools," and "The Kindergarten as a Remedial Agency," are some of the other topics to be presented.

MARYLAND.

They are still discussing the question of State Federation in Maryland. Miss King, the head of the fine Arundell Club, herself an active worker for some years on G. F. W. C. committees, has urged the matter of forming a state organization, and the heads of other Baltimore clubs are in sympathy with Miss King's view. At a recent meeting called for the purpose it was decided that the clubs represented should present a paper on State Federations that should cover the views of their own members. These papers will be submitted to Mrs. C. M. Lannahan, chairman of State correspondence for Maryland of the General Federation. When the papers are all in hand another meeting will be called, at which they will be read, and the final decision made in favor of or against a State Federation. Maryland has only three clubs in the General Federation.

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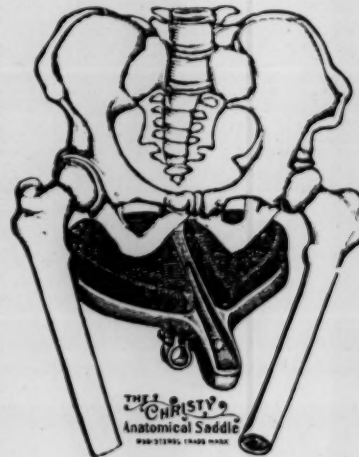
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"No man will occupy a higher pedestal in the row erected for the 'human gods' of the nineteenth century, in England, than William Ewart Gladstone;" that is the conclusion which Sir Edward W. Hamilton, K. C. B., passes upon the Grand Old Man, scarce a year passed on. In the monograph of Sir Edward we have an appreciation rather than a critical estimate of the statesman and scholar. It tells of the inner life of the man and gives us glimpses that the historian cannot furnish and that would be out of place in a work other than a sketch. A fine and nice distinction is made between the public career and the personality of the man, and it is this latter that this monograph treats tenderly and graciously. For study use in classes, clubs will find the sketch invaluable. Charles Scribner's Sons.

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"But who appoints the writers and speakers for each meeting?"

"We make no appointments; the entertainment is entirely voluntary. Someone may give an account of recent travel, perhaps to Alaska or Europe; someone has found a poem especially helpful, or perhaps has written one herself; or the discussion of a new book is introduced, the one who does so reading entertaining passages; and occasionally a visitor is with us who gives us the benefit of an acquaintance with other parts of the world, or of some experience with which we are not familiar."

"But how long can you expect such an experiment to last? A club so loosely organized must certainly fall to pieces in a very few months, at the best?"

A quick, amused smile spread over the face of my informant as she answered quietly, "We have been in existence over twenty-five years, and have met once a week the year round during all this time. In the winter we meet at one another's houses, in the summer we make each gathering a time of especial pleasure by spending the day, as far as possible, in the country; either we have a picnic or take an excursion, or something of the sort, but not to the exclusion of our literary program."

"May I ask what conditions are required for eligibility to membership?"

"Only the children of former members are eligible; you see we have existed so long that our daughters are now grown and are able to contribute their share toward the general entertainment; they are as proud as can be when they are promoted to membership in the club."

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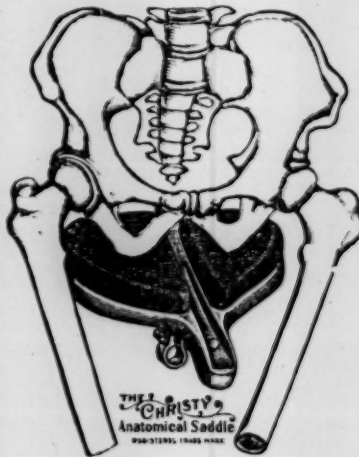
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An exquisite book is Mr. B. O. Flower's "Whittier,—Prophet, Seer and Man." As an example of the bookmaker's highest art this volume is a worthy specimen and too much can hardly be said of its make-up. The paper is like cardboard, with handsome margins and rubricated texts. The dark blue cover has a spray of golden rod in low relief, and a fine portrait of Whittier forms the frontispiece. Mr. Flower reveals the dreaming boy, the prophet of freedom, the apostle of spirituality and the living loving man. He has used appropriate extracts from Whittier's verse to illustrate the interests of his life and career and the whole treatment of the Quaker poet is so personal and tender that the book is valued by all who knew Mr. Whittier and his work, and also by the young people who are just becoming acquainted with it and are led on by this book with discreet appreciation. It is a book which ought to be on every library table. (The Coming Age Co., Boston.)

"No man will occupy a higher pedestal in the row erected for the 'human gods' of the nineteenth century, in England, than William Ewart Gladstone;" that is the conclusion which Sir Edward W. Hamilton, K. C. B., passes upon the Grand Old Man, scarce a year passed on. In the monograph of Sir Edward we have an appreciation rather than a critical estimate of the statesman and scholar. It tells of the inner life of the man and gives us glimpses that the historian cannot furnish and that would be out of place in a work other than a sketch. A fine and nice distinction is made between the public career and the personality of the man, and it is this latter that this monograph treats tenderly and graciously. For study use in classes, clubs will find the sketch invaluable. Charles Scribner's Sons.

"Raoul and the Iron Hand," by May Halsey Miller, is a tale of the 14th century and is a rattling story of adventure and incidents and deeds of prowess and love. The sub title is "Winning the Golden Spurs," and the story tells how a youth came up through many perils and much fighting to a brave position and could claim his "ladye love" as a knight valiant and brave. It is prettily illustrated by Percival de Luce. E. P. Dutton & Co.

THE "TIRED MOTHERS' CLUB."

Julia Arnold Kempshall.

The name at once attracted my attention and curiosity; what distinguishing feature could there be in such a club to distinguish it from hundreds of others? An invitation to attend one of its meetings brought out a host of inquiries.

"We have no president, no secretary, and indeed we take charge of the meeting in alphabetical order, and call each time for a volunteer secretary."

"But who appoints the writers and speakers for each meeting?"

"We make no appointments; the entertainment is entirely voluntary. Someone may give an account of recent travel, perhaps to Alaska or Europe; someone has found a poem especially helpful, or perhaps has written one herself; or the discussion of a new book is introduced, the one who does so reading entertaining passages; and occasionally a visitor is with us who gives us the benefit of an acquaintance with other parts of the world, or of some experience with which we are not familiar."

"But how long can you expect such an experiment to last? A club so loosely organized must certainly fall to pieces in a very few months, at the best?"

A quick, amused smile spread over the face of my informant as she answered quietly, "We have been in existence over twenty-five years, and have met once a week the year round during all this time. In the winter we meet at one another's houses, in the summer we make each gathering a time of especial pleasure by spending the day, as far as possible, in the country; either we have a picnic or take an excursion, or something of the sort, but not to the exclusion of our literary program."

"May I ask what conditions are required for eligibility to membership?"

"Only the children of former members are eligible; you see we have existed so long that our daughters are now grown and are able to contribute their share toward the general entertainment; they are as proud as can be when they are promoted to membership in the club."

"But pray tell me how you came to take this unique name, 'The Tired Mother's Club'?"

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"I suppose because most of us were 'tired' in those days; we were all young mothers and often grew weary of the lack of change in our lives, and longed to hear and know something of the world of affairs from which we were set apart. One of us was an invalid—a paralytic, and as long as she lived we met at her house, taking our children with us. The children were sent into a separate room, or out of doors when the weather would permit, and one of us volunteered to amuse and entertain them until the older children were themselves able to take the younger ones in charge, and the day was looked forward to by them as eagerly as it was by their mothers."

"What a delightful idea!" I exclaimed, "this association of mothers and children in life's best pleasures."

A day or two later I had an opportunity to visit this very unusual club; they would not allow me to call it an "organization," as they said it had never been organized. It was a beautiful summer day, and the meeting was held on the large veranda of a suburban house, overlooking an extended view of hills, forest and river. A gathering of about thirty women, who represented the highest culture and the widest philanthropy of the community was assembled. Nearly every one had with her some means of light occupation, such as embroidery or crochet work. The "children" were not in evidence, except as members of the club, now taking their part in the entertainment of the others.

After the pleasant hum of greetings had subsided, the chairman called for the day's secretary, who was readily secured, and then beginning at her left she asked each one in turn to render her contribution. Quite a number had nothing to offer, but that seemed to be expected, and met with no disapproval. No one was to consider herself obliged to stay away because she could not come "prepared."

One lady possessing a charming familiarity with the Scotch dialect, read extracts from Barrie, and then his writings were discussed with that delightful freedom and unreserve which comes from long acquaintance. Several read poems, one or two gave graphic descriptions of recent experiences in travel, and a stranger, drawn out of herself by the informality of the occasion, gave an entertaining account of the great meeting held in the Metropolitan Opera House, over which Lieut. Hobson had presided. There were no "papers," though these were sometimes

furnished at the request of the chairman; but in midsummer this was not expected, or perhaps desired. The delightful informality of the occasion, the spontaneous expression of equally spontaneous opinion, the bright, ready response from cultured minds, and the warm friendship and hearty good fellowship of the members, constituted this a day and a club long to be remembered.

Who so poor in mental wealth that she might not bring some offering to such a club as this? And who so rich that she might not be made richer through such associations? For a club of busy or "tired" mothers, in any of life's varied spheres, this one presented itself to me as a practicable and altogether attainable model.

CLUB NOTES.

The Harper Study and Social Club of Kansas has closed a year's work of which its members are justly proud. The entire year was devoted to the Roman period, and last Thursday the club took a written examination upon it. Fifty questions were asked and prizes awarded were Froude's "Science of History" and Lamb's "Tales from Shakespeare." The club presented Mrs. Josephine Weatherly with an elegant copy of Shakespeare's complete works. This makes the fifth year she has acted as leader. In some respects the constitution of this club is unique. It says: "No dues shall be paid, but all expenses incurred shall be equally borne." "Any member absent three consecutive meetings shall be dropped from the roll." "The executive committee shall consist of those members neither absent nor tardy during the previous year." "The program committee shall consist of those making the highest grades in examination." The examination is conducted by the leader, who herself from time to time takes the county examination for teacher's certificate. These social meetings are held yearly, at which intellectual games and culinary arts vie with each other in ministering to the enjoyment of the guests. The members of the club, although not taking part directly in municipal or school affairs, feel that they are raising the moral and intellectual status of their own families and in that way contributing indirectly to the general welfare of the whole community.

Toledo, Ohio, has a multitude of clubs for women, and the women are essentially clubbable. Two organizations, with no reflection on the other clubs, seem to stand out pre-eminently, because they include the city in their membership instead of small localities, these clubs being Sorosis and The Educational Club.

Sorosis is a limited club, working with the various departments common to all progressive clubs. Its officers are as follows: President, Mrs. Barber; Vice-Presidents, Mrs. Skinner, Mrs. Blodgett; Secretary, Mrs. Cotter; Treasurer, Mrs. Ainsworth.

The Educational Club had its second annual meeting recently and elected the following officers: President, Mrs. H. J. Ridenour; Vice-Presidents, Mrs. Eugene D. Scheble, Mrs. Henry Streetman, Mrs. Harriet May Barlow, Mrs. Enid Ware Foster, Mrs. F. L. Geddes; Secretary, Mrs. F. A. Leslie; Treasurer, Mrs. W. S. Colton.



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At its late annual meeting the Detroit Woman's Club re-elected Mrs. Andrew Howell President. Mrs. Helen P. Jenkins is its First Vice-President; Mrs. Alonzo W. Clark, Second Vice-President; Miss Catherine Kellogg, Recording Secretary; Miss Alice May Boutell, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Emma A. Fox, Federation Secretary; Mrs. Sarah J. LaTour, Treasurer, and Mrs. A. A. Boutell, Custodian.

The literary work of the club during the past year has been in the Early Colonial History of Our Country. This line of work will be continued up to the adoption of the Constitution of the United States. Then American Art, Literature and Science will be considered from their first inception to the present time, with sketches of our most famous men and women.

Much has also been done along the lines of education and reform in working for and petitioning the Michigan Legislature to pass a bill which would cause great reforms in the public school system of Detroit, and which we are very sanguine will become a law. Also a bill placing women upon all boards of state institutions, where women and girls are kept, and to have a resident woman physician placed in each of such institutions. The latter was passed and has been signed by the Governor.

The Bucyrus Current Events Club of Ohio have inaugurated a plan of procedure so unique in its conception, so conducive to harmony in its execution and so beneficial in its results, that I feel constrained by a sentiment of club reciprocity to give it to the club world through the spicy pages of your journal.

Plan: At each meeting the chairman of executive board announces the leader for following month, and the leader for next meeting (we are fortnightly) announces her subject and chosen assistants, the number being left to her judgment. Absolute liberty is given the leader and she bears all the responsibility of making and carrying through successfully her own program, and we are then careful to give her all needed praise and glory.

It seems to largely increase the interest and variety in the program and develops the woman just as responsibility develops the child. It allays that feverish thirst for official honors so detrimental to club harmony, especially about election time, as each leader in turn learns that the position brings work and care and realizes that the life of a high private may be more comfortable and probably give more leisure for literary attainment.

Another commendable and go-and-do-like-wise feature of this club is the establishment of a regular course of entertainments, given now for two winters under the auspices of this club. Our aim was to supplant poor and questionable entertainment by a class of much higher tone and educational merit. By dint of hard work and persistent effort this has been accomplished.

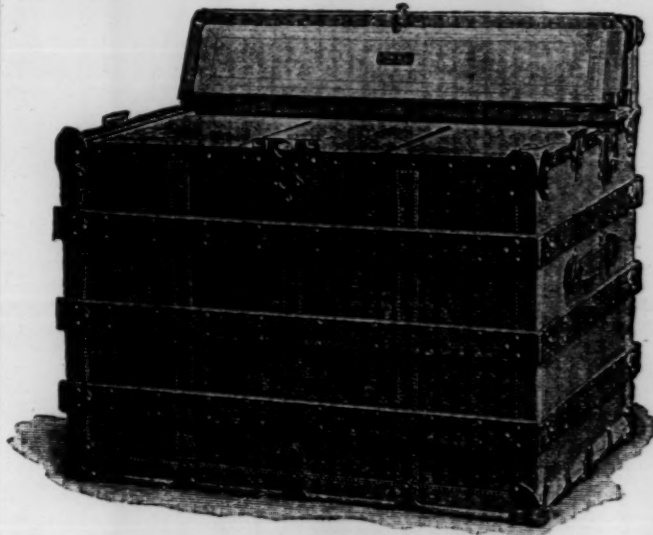
With a high appreciation of the self-sacrifice required to repudiate the limiting cognomen of Boston Club Woman, when we all would so like to thus label our luggage, and a great love for the paper as a valuable coefficient in club work, yours
Sorosily, Georgia Merriman.

The club-world will always feel an interest in the Denver Woman's Club, after the magnificent reception they gave the visiting delegates in June, 1898. The retirement of Mrs. Sarah S. Platt from the presidency of this club, whose name and fame she has made, is announced. Her successor is Mrs. Whitmore, whose acquaintance was made by hundreds of visiting club women at the Biennial. The new board is: President, Mrs. James D. Whitmore; First Vice-President, Dr. Kate Lobingier; Second Vice-President, Mrs. Sidney E. Roberts; Recording Secretary, Mrs. H. F. Brooks; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. R. N. Jones; Treasurer, Mrs. T. T. Cornforth; Auditor, Mrs. S. S. Kehr; Chairman Social Science, Mrs. Janet R. Storrs; Chairman Home and Education, Mrs. Fred Dick; Chairman Art and Literature, Selina V. Ernes.

If you want a beautiful, artistic and realistic photograph, go to Purdy's, 146 Tremont street. Club women who are coming to Boston this summer will do well to take Cap'n Cuttle's advice, "When read, make a note on."

Would you like to be posted in parliamentary usages? Send 75 cents for Mrs. Shattuck's Woman's Manual.

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GEORGE P. BROWN is the editor. The School and Home Department is in charge of an experienced club worker.

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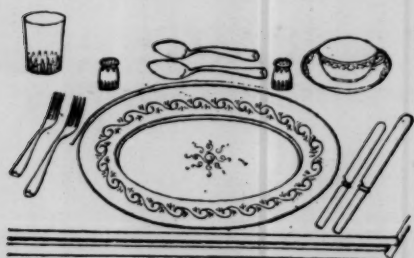
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The Woman's Manual of Parliamentary Law is used is the authority in the conduct of all Meetings by

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Single copy 75 cents. Six or more copies 60 cents each
Sent postage paid on receipt of price by

The Club Woman, 104 School Street,
Egleston Sq., Boston

The following programme of household economics study in women's clubs was outlined by Dr. Mary E. Green of Charlotte, Mich., and indorsed by the general federation, whose executive board has requested its publication. The National Household Economic Association has also adopted the syllabus. In its complete form it reads:

No. 1.

The building of a home.
From cellar to attic.
The use and abuse of ornamentation.
Home keeping vs. house keeping.

No. 2.

Physiological effects of light and heat.
Different methods of heating the home.
Sunshine, the light and life giver.
Ventilation and plumbing.

No. 3.

The chemistry of cookery.
Hygienic values of different methods of cooking.
How may our modern methods be improved?
How to select and purchase food.

No. 4.

Nutritive value and digestibility of food.
The advantages and disadvantages of a meat diet.
How to select meats—demonstration.
Food value of starches, sugars and fats.
Soups and soup-making.

No. 5.

Nutritive value of fish.
Oysters and oyster culture.
Turtle, shellfish and mollusks.
The work of the fisheries department.

No. 6.

The hygienic value of vegetables.
The cooking of vegetables, cereals and legumes.
The rationale of vegetarianism.
The Aladdin oven.

No. 7.

Milk as a food.
Butter and butterine.
Suet, lard and their compounds.
Cocoanut butter.

No. 8.

Cheese.
Eggs; their food value and proper cooking.
Practical demonstration of the chafing dish.
The essentials of a model cook book.

No. 9.

Maple sugar, palm sugar, sorghum and honey.
The sugar-beet industry.
Jellies and marmalades.

No. 10.

Flour and prepared cereals.
Bread, and bread of various nations.
The chemistry of bread-making.
Macaroni and food pastes.

No. 11.

Food value of nuts.
Fruits as food and medicine.
The fruitarian theory.
Healthful desserts.

No. 12.

Aromatic herbs.
Spices of the Orient.
Sauces, flavors and cordials.
Chilis and pickles.

No. 13.

Coffee; its history and usage.
Tea, chocolate and cocoa.
Mate.

No. 14.

Water; water vs. disease.
Water as a cleansing agent.
Ice and the ice supply.

No. 15.

Food of civilized Europe and America.
Food of Eskimos, Laps and Alaskan Indians.
Food of Asiatic people.
Food of the natives of tropics.

No. 16.

Economies in the use of food.
Food adulteration.
The theory of co-operative housekeeping.
Household science in the public schools.

No. 17.

Chemical effects of bacteria on food.
Nature and the growth of bacteria.
Bacteria and disease.
Sterilization of food.

No. 18.

The life and work of Count Rumford.
Housekeeping in the twentieth century.
The science of physical culture.
Health and dress reform.

At a western club meeting a few weeks ago an impromptu program was to be rendered, and the secretary had sent to each member a notice requesting her to come prepared with "something to amuse and entertain the others." One member, a teacher, who was detained at school, sent the following excuse:

When wearied oot wi' ti'ling sair,
Guiding the bairnies doon the stair,
Syne "glow'ring roon wi' prudent care,"
I canna' come,
Ye ken in spirit I'll be there
As blythe as some.

I'm vera laith to miss yer cracks,—
Though I'm no feared o' sic a tax.
I ken whate'er yer meeting lacks
O' mirth an' glee
Is a' made up wi' wee bit stacks
O' scones—an' tea.

Noo if this aince I am excused—
I hope the favor's no refused,—
I'll promise ye to come enthused
Wi' stores o' mirth,
The vera neist time jokes are roosed
Ye'll hae na dearth.

An', lest paer Bobby Burns' ghaist
Should haunt me for this unco waste
O' guid Scotch words wi' oatmeal taste
I'll say na mair,
But to the end I'll noo mak' haste
Wi' canny care.

"There, there," ye'll cry, "Yer muse is lame."
I ken. The body isna tame.
It's lang no syne ta me she came
As weel ye ken.
I think I e'en mun tak' her hame
An' guid her ben.



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Club Papers

Among references are: Hon. Wm. R. Day, Ex-Secretary of State — B. A. Hinsdale, LL.D., University of Michigan — Miss Cornelia Marvin, State Library Instructor, Madison, Wis. — Miss Carrie L. Elliott, Reference Librarian Public Library, Chicago — Mr. Wm. H. Brett Librarian, Public Library, Cleveland, Ohio.

VERMONT.

One of the pleasantest events of the year among Vermont club women took place in Rutland on the afternoon of April 26, when a reception was tendered the literary clubs of the city by "The Progressives"—one of its oldest and most hard-working clubs,—the guests of honor being Mrs. Rebecca D. Lowe, president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, and Mrs. Delia M. Needham, president of the Vermont Federation of Women's Clubs and a former president of "The Progressives." Invitations were also extended to the teachers of Rutland schools and to the federated clubs throughout the state. More than four hundred people availed themselves of the privileges of this gathering. The parlors of the Young Men's Christian Association, where the reception was held, were tastefully decorated with palms, ferns, and cut flowers. The guests were received by the club officers, assisted by Mrs. Lowe and Mrs. Needham, choice refreshments were served, and every feature of the gathering was a success. More than one of the many guests remarked upon the "homey" feeling that pervaded everything, while the affair proved quite a brilliant social function.

In the evening a public meeting was held in the Universalist Church, Mrs. Hilliard, president of "The Progressives," presiding. The large audience bore certain testimony to the widespread interest felt in the subject of woman's work and progress. After extending a cordial welcome to Mrs. Lowe, Mrs. Needham gave a very pleasing review of the work of the Vermont Federation, which was enthusiastically received. Mrs. Lowe's carefully prepared address on "The Needs of Club Women" claimed the closest attention of all her hearers, and was heartily applauded. She closed with an eloquent appeal for the organization of a Department Club in Rutland. Three musical numbers were finely rendered by Miss M. J. Wheeler and her pupils, a vocal solo being given by Miss Crocker.

The following morning a largely attended meeting of the executive board of the State Federation, Mrs. Needham presiding, was held at the home of the corresponding secretary, Mrs. Ward. Nearly all the federated clubs of the state were represented, and many important points regarding state work, which is making good progress under its present management, were discussed. Five new clubs were admitted to membership, a committee to revise the constitution was appointed, and an invitation to hold the next annual meeting at Lyndonville was accepted. Mrs. Lowe came in for a few moments and added to the pleasure of all by her remarks.

The federated clubs of Vermont are widely separated, and several of the presidents and directors had to ride nearly all day in order to attend this meeting, but all expressed themselves as delighted with their entertainment, and were unanimous in their thanks to "The Progressives," whose hospitality gave the opportunity of meeting the President of the General Federation of Women's Clubs.

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